North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1850. NO. 4.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE PRINTER.

"The printer is one of the class of public men that probably exercises greater influence for good or evil, than any other, not even excepting the clergy, or those of the legal profession. The press is the great engine of civilization, and the printer is not only its engineer, but he is its life and soul, and the mind that gives its intelligence and influence. *Western Citizen.*

We have frequently been tempted to speak of the duties, responsibilities, and of the qualifications of the printer; and in the above text we proceed to remark—

1. The Printer has the power of doing more good than any other man. Through his hands every book, essay, communication and letter that is given to the public must pass. He, therefore, is first made acquainted with every new theory in philosophy, discovery in science, production of literature, and with every new thought that is written. He has thus the means of becoming a very intelligent man, and as his business stands between the author and the public, he is not only the medium of communication, but his intelligence makes him the only founder of publications that are to enlighten the people; and very often does he become the able author and editor. It is estimated that there are 2000 serial publications in the United States; at least the proprietorship of 1800 of these is in the hands of professional printers. All country papers are owned by and mainly edited by printers, and at least two-thirds of all city publications are owned and conducted in the same way. Thus we see that the printer not only sets the type, but actually writes or selects most of the matter that amuses and instructs our vast population. How great then is the power he wields!

2. But not only is he powerful in this, but the very manner in which he shall execute this art—the mechanics of printing are powerfully influential for good when accompanied with that accuracy and beauty which intelligence can impart to them. There is a captivating spirit in beauty, and nowhere can beauty be more charmingly impressed than in the typographical art. A book sent out by a miserable workman, lacking all the excellencies of the art, is repulsive in all its pages, and the reader opens it with a disrelish of its contents. But on the other hand a book of clear, plain letter, and of true artistic work, possesses an attractive appearance on every page, and multitudes who are not inclined to read are led to admire its beauty and then to overcome that intellectual dullness which has them in ignorance. Thus we see that every thing connected with the printing art can be made powerfully instrumental for public improvement.

3. But more than this: Multitudes write brilliant thoughts, who are unable to punctuate properly, or even express themselves in the style best calculated to give force to their thoughts; and those who can write accurately, make many mistakes when in haste. Now the printer, if he be as he should be, stands at his case and with the crudely written manuscript before him, can put it into such a form as will most agreeably surprise the author, and make him appear as a scholar as well as a philosopher. The printer can thus send out what may electrify the reader, while it would fall "stillborn," or perhaps excite disgust and ridicule if published as written. The printer who is truly what he should be, is much like the reporters of speeches in congress, who, it is well known, by their skill in writing, make the crudest efforts appear the most polished, and send out speeches that operate powerfully upon the public, which, if printed as delivered, would only bring the orator into contempt.

What, then, must be done to elevate and dignify the Art of Printing, and enable printers to wield the power they possess? On this branch of our inquiry we make the following suggestions:

1. The printer must be well paid. In this golden age, when every man must either "dig" for himself or speculate out of others, there must be a good compensation to secure the best talent. This talent is required in printing to make it tell the most powerfully upon the public.

2. The business of the printer is confining and injurious to health. We wish we had the bill of mortality among printers, that others might see how fatal this business is when sedulously pursued. They must, therefore, be so paid that they need not sacrifice themselves, and to this end we applaud their attempts to raise their wages.

3. The public should be generous to the printer, because the best interests of the people are in his hands. Those who patronize him, should pay him promptly and with a free good will. They should no more expect to get the productions of his art without prompt and liberal payment, than to get the sustenance of their physical life without a just equivalent. But many underrate the printer's products; they look upon them as things that can be dispensed with, and are often more inclined to hoard their dimes for the gratification of the miser's spirit, than to purchase that which will give them some character in the world and increase their happiness. Such persons know that they have bodies like all other animals, but they do not often think they have minds which can make them great—and perhaps the truth is they have not, for that is a small spirit that has not as much regard for the mind as the body.

4. Printers themselves should attempt to elevate their profession. By this we mean, that they should cultivate that moral purity which scorns the manners of the loafer, and drive from their craft all those who may be found degrading it by immoral publications.

Any printer who sets a type conveying an unholy thought and calculated to degrade the reader, should be marked by the profession and banished from the craft. They should also bring their influence to bear upon all the publishing houses so as to forbid the employment of such as are not qualified to do honor to the Art. To do this they must combine all the really meritorious, and swear that no employer who degrades the art, by immoral publications or by employing incompetent hands, shall have their services on any terms. Let the wages be raised so that intelligent and skillful printers can afford to remain in the profession, and these can bring such an influence to bear as will soon make the art what it should be, the omnipotent power of the world. Intelligence, virtue, and every improvement would thus be rapidly advanced. *Nonpareil and Herald (Cincinnati.)*

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

O. L. BURCH.

I AM now receiving from the Northern markets my **Fall Supply of Boots and Shoes,** and without enumerating the articles, I will say that my *STOCK IS LARGE,* and that I will give as good bargains as can be bought in the City.

Raleigh Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ *As good Workmen as there is in the Union,* and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. **His Materials are the best known to the Trade.**

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

BOARD FOR MEMBERS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends that he is prepared to accommodate some twenty-five or thirty of the members of the Legislature with Board and lodgings during the approaching session.

The Subscriber makes no promises which he cannot perform. As to the character of his accommodations and the attention he gives to the comfort of his Boarders, he refers with confidence to those who have boarded with him during former sessions.

JOHN HUTCHINS.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1850. 836—ts.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

Washington Hotel.

THE Proprietor respectfully informs the Members of the approaching General Assembly, that he is prepared to accommodate with comfortable lodging and good cheer

Twenty or Twenty-Five of their Number.

He will spare no pains to satisfy and please his guests. He has all the necessary accommodations, and will devote his best exertions to that end. Terms as moderate as the times will admit. F. W. KING.

Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1850. 836—ts.

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICLES.* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

New Medical Works.

MOHR Redwood and Proctor's Practical Pharmacy, illustrated by 500 Engravings. Principal Diseases of the Valley of North America, by David Drake, M. D. Bucchan's Family Physician. Cod Liver Oil, by S. J. DeJongh, M. D. Copeland on Palsy and Apoplexy. West on Diseases of Children. Day on Diseases of Old Age. Griffeth's Universal Formulary.

This day Received by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—

Steam Saw Mill!

I beg leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

Negro Shoes.

I HAVE a large lot of heavy Negro Brogans, which I will sell on as good terms as any other person in the City. Call and see before you buy elsewhere.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L. BURCH, keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip,* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7 th, 1850. 827—

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina for a Charter to cut a Canal from North River to some point in Currituck Bay.

October 30, 1850. 839—5t.

Lamps

JUST received, another lot of beautiful Lamps, and also a supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas and Burning Fluid. Call at PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 827—

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS OF FLAX SEED, for which the market price will be given. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

The "Bugg" also at Home Again!

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by myself,* and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my "artistic skill" in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our Goods. Who is there, in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E. Badger, the Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., and "Bug" Oliver? Why "their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits."

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House *—but are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any House in this State or out of it. There is no Establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantages over us. We buy where everbody else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say our CLOTHING is equa lto any ever offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern cities; and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made.

Our stock embraces Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from $6 to $20 and upwards. CLOAKS, full circle, $18 and upwards. Frock, dress, and sack COATS from $7 to $12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $8—VESTS, all kinds and all sizes, at all prices from $1 25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians. We are permanently located here, and it we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call! before your purchase, at

OLIVER & PROCTER'S,

No. 1.

R. R. R. R.

Fayetteville Street.

November 5th, 1850 2—

Register copy.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

SEE! SEE! SEE!

Sign, R. R. R. R.

FROCKS and Dress Coats from $2 50 to $14 and $20 Sacks from $2 50 to $11; Over coats from $2 50 to $25; Pants from $1 50 to $9; Vests from $1 75 to $5; Shirts from 75 cents to $2 50; all made up under our own inspection, and will be warranted in every particular. OLIVER & PROCTER,

Merchant Tailors.

R. R. R. R.

Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, October 9th. 836—

See R. R. R. R.*

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

To the Ladies.

YOU will find a most beautiful supply of Children's Clothing at our House, just to hand, consisting of Jackets single and double breasted, to button up to the neck, Blue, Black, Green, &c., &c. Pants, Black, Blue, Brown, and every variety of fancy color. Overcoats all kinds. We have made such arrangements as will enable us to furnish any of the above articles at prices less than they can be obtained for in any of the Northern cities. Measures taken and Children supplied, if necessary. OLIVER & PROCTER.

November 9. 840—

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

Boy's Clothing.

ALL sizes Cloth and Tweed Sacks and Frocks for Sunday and every day wear, at from $2 50 to $4 50. Pants beautiful at $2 50, Vests $2 50 Satin and all sorts, and all colors. Persons at a distance can be supplied by forwarding their measures and stating the age of the boy. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.

November 9. 842—

Journeyman Tailors Wanted.

TWO JOURNEYMAN TAILORS will find employment by immedtate application to Oliver and Proctor. None but steady men and first-rate workmen need apply. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 7, 1850. 836—tf.

FRANCIS H. ROBERTSON,

Successor to Messrs. Spotswood & Robertson,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign & Domestic Drugs, Medicines,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Fancy Articles, Window Glass, and of D. Brandreth's Garden Seeds.

Agents for Floor Oil Cloths,

Genuine Imported Havana, Regalia and Principe Segars. Orders executed with accuracy, neatness and despatch. S. E. Corner of Bollingbrook and Sycamore St.

PETERSBURG, Va.

February 1, 1850. 796—4m.

Medicine Gasses

WITH the Tea and Tablespoon full graduated, which every family should have, for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 827—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands. Just Received by R. TUCKER & SON.

Oct. 9, 1850. 836

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

PIANOS! PIANOS!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,

No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—eow 1y pd.

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

French, English and American Chemicals,

Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his expedience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

LIVERY STABLES

THE Subscribers take occasion to inform the public generally that they will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old stand, and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact every convenience for travelling, in the way of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, &c.

Will be supplied on the most favorable and accommodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, Horses, Buggies, Carriages, &c. for sale.

Any persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the east of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage. BUFFALOE & COOKE.

Raleigh, April 5, 1850. 808—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

John M. Sheppard, Jr.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va

Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

NEW STORE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.

RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Tablecloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. I. EVANS,

JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

September 18, 1850. 833—

NEW GOODS FOR 1850.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLIES, consisting in part of the following:

Black Gro DeLyon and Silver Grey Silks,
Fancy and Black Brocade Silks,
Black, Fancy and White watered do.
Chameleon Silks, Super Chene Silks,
Levantines, Brocade Sernidors,
Plain and watered Poplins,
Lyonese Cloths, Parametus,
Silk and wool Chene Muslin De Lanes and Cashmeres
Chameleon Turks,
English, French and German Merinos,
Striped, Printed, and Plain Muslin DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chameleon Alpacas,
Ribbon, Velvet, and Hair Ball Trimmings,
Black Silk Lace,
French work Capes, Collars and Cuffs,
Jackonet, Check, Swiss, India Book,
Dotted, Tarlton and Nansook Muslins,
Bonnet, Cape, Neck, Cuff and Belt Ribbons,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Shawls and Visites,
Ladies and Misses Paris Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Real Valencia Thread Edgings,
Tapes, Bobbins, Edgings and Insertings, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh Sept 11, 1850. 832.—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW BOOK STORE.

Just Opened Two Doors Above R. Smith's Store.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber has just opened a Book Store in Raleigh, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's Store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

Stationery,

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sell on very reasonable terms.

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—tf.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 827—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER.

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839—tf.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

RALEIGH, N. C.

Two Doors above Richard Smith's Old Stand,

ALEXANDER CREECH, takes great pride and pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, and the surrounding Country, that he has just received from the North, and now opened for sale and inspection, a STOCK OF GOODS selected by himself with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers. A stock that will favorably compare with any stock in the State, and which he is determined to sell at such unprecedented low prices, that all he desires is to give him a call to ensure a sale. His goods were bought for sale and not to grace his shelves, and all he asks is to give him a very small advance on Northern prices.

If you wish bargains, call at his Store two doors above Mr. R. Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stiths & Co's. Auction and Commission Store.

His Stock consists in part of the following:

For the Ladies.

A large and varied assortment of beautiful Prints o latest Styles, Black and figured Alpaccas, Cashmeres, Plain and figured Muslin Delaines, Ginghams, Jackonet and plain Cambric, Swiss and Book Muslin, Bonnet, Belt, Cap and Taffity Ribbons, Velvet Trimmings, Thread and Cotton Lace and edgings, Linen and Cambric H'k'fs, Cotton, Silk and Pongee H'k'fs, Plain and figured Bobinet, a beautiful assortment of Shawls, very low, a large and varied assortment of Hosiery for Ladies, Misses, and Infants, a well selected assortment of Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters, and a great variety too tedious to mention, such as are usually found in similar well selected assortments.

For the Gentlemen.

Black French cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy ditto, Tweedes, some very heavy Woollen Tweedes, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Black and fancy Sattin Vestings, Marino assorted, Woollen Vesting very low, Flannel, all wool, Bleached Shirting and Sheeting, Bleached and unbleached Jeans, a large assortment of fancy Cravats, very low, a good assortment of gentlemen's Hosiery and Gloves, Blankets uncommonly low, Silk, Moleskin, California and other styles of Hats, Cloth and Silk Plush Caps, Gentlemens Boots and Shoes, Boys and Negroe's do. Cotton Cards, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Do give him a call and you will not regret it.

ALEX. CREECH.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Undersigned most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together, in the Tailoring and Clothing business, under the firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. They have opened a New Store, a few doors below the North Carolina Bookstore, where they will be happy to see all of their old Friends and Patrons, and pledge themselves to sell cheaper than ever. They can at all times warrant a good fitting Suit of Clothes.

Call and examine their fine Stock of Ready Made Clothes. Also, their Stock of fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

To the Members of the approaching Legislature, they would say, it shall be to their advantage to patronize the new firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. Call next door to Mr. Root's Jewelry Store.

J. J. BIGGS,

SYLVESTER SMITH.

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—6t.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Sylvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing.

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which, is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore. J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—6t.

NEW GOODS,

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE,

At J. CREECH'S.

JUST received and opened for sale, one of the largest assortments of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods in this City, consisting in part of the following articles:

Sup. Bl'k Twilled French Cloths, to medium qualities,
Superior Black Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimers,
" Cashmere, Velvet and Merino Vestings,
All kinds of Fancy Tweeds, Sattennets and K. Jeans,
A large assortment of Ladie's Worsted Goods, all colors,
Merinoes, Thibet Cloths,
Cashmeres, DeLains, and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints and Ginghams,
A great variety of Shawls, from 35 cents to $7.
Fine Fashionable Bonnets and Ribbon, Flowers, Laces, Gloves and Trimmings,
Fashionable Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Rifles, double and single barrel Guns and Pistols,
Hardware, Cutlery and Glassware,
Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods were bought entirely for cash, and will be sold at a great deduction from former prices, as my motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and you will buy bargains. J. CREECH.

Raleigh Sept. 17, 1850 823—

BUFFALOE & COOKE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, &c.

OLD MARKET ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers having connected themselves in business, under the Firm of BUFFALOE & COOKE, take this occasion to inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand all articles necessary for the uses of the Family or Farm. Their stock consists in part of the folowling articles:

Bacon and Lard,	Iron and Nails,
Flour, Meal and Corn,	Cast and German Blis. Steel
Loaf, crushed, clarified and	Castings, Trace Chains, and
Brown Sugars,	Weeding Hoes,
Coffee, Molasses, and Salt,	Sole and Upper Leather,
Sperm, Adamantine, and	Powder and Shot, and Lead
Tallow Candles, Soaps,	Tobacco, Snuffs, &c.

Country produce—particularly corn, fodder, and dry beef-hides—will be taken at fair exchange.

The above articles have been carefully selected and bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any dealers in the City.

J. G. M. BUFFALOE.

GEORGE T. COOKE.

April 9, 1850. 807—

N. B. South side Old Market Street, fourth and fifth doors East of Williams, Haywood, & Co's Drug Store

HOUSE ADN SIGN PAINTING.

Whitlock & Hardie.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to execute in a workman-like manner, all kinds of

PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

Glazing, Gilding, imitation of all kinds of Marble and every variety of wood.

All orders left at Mrs. Hardie's opposite the Market House, will receive prompt attention.

WHITLOCK & HARDIE.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—tf.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an act giving names to the new County seats of Stokes and Forsythe Counties.

September 25, 1850. 834—tf.

From the Mississippian, Oct. 25.

MR. FOOTE'S ENTREE INTO MISSISSIPPI.

Speeches at Jackson and Canton—Senator Foote hung in Effigy—Great Excitement.

Mr. Foote, so far, has spoken at two places, and how has he been received? At Jackson, every leading Democrat, and such State Rights Whigs as Guion, Clifton and Duffield, gave him the cold shoulder, while all the Fillmore submissionists of the most frees oil dye gathered round *him*. He spoke in the morning of Saturday last, and in the evening was completely demolished in argument and routed by Hon. C. P. Smith, whose speech on the Southern question, we learn, was acknowledged by Mr. Foote himself to have been one of the best he had ever listened to.

Mr. Foote next visits Canton. He spoke there on Wednesday last. The able and eloquent McWillie met him, and delivered a speech over two hours in length, in which he took bold and firm ground in favor of resistance. Mr. Foote followed, and upon his heels came McWillie again, who exposed in a most triumphant style, the absurd and conflicting positions which, in his very scattering speech, Mr. Foote assumed. Hon. Franklin Smith, in a style of patriotic indignation, completely riddled Mr. Foote, and denounced him as a traitor to the State and desecrating his seat in the United States Senate.

Mr. Foote we learn left Canton in the stage before Mr. McWillie concluded his scathing attack. Mr. Foote's next stopping place is said to be at San Jacinto, in Tishomingo county. This is a big stride, and very much disappoints the people who expected Mr. Foote to discuss the Southern question with his colleague, Col. Jeff. Davis, as agreed upon by them at Washington. We suppose that Col. Davis is ready to meet Mr. Foote at any time.

Senator Foote at Canton—Second Speech and Second Defeat. We refer our readers to the sketch of Mr. Foote's reception at Canton.

We understand it was a perfect discomfiture to the recreant Senator.

The bold resistance speech of Col. McWillie takes with surprise Mr. Foote's Fillmorine friends in this city, who were led to believe from what he said, that McWillie would differ but little from Foote.

Col. McWillie remarked that Senator Foote had a great advantage over him, in having consulted the Southern views of Daniel Webster, Mr. Clay and Mr. Fillmore. He (McWillie) had no communication with such gentlemen. The keen satire of Col. McWillie was sorely felt by Mr. Foote.

Hon. Franklin Smith followed in a speech of great power. We understand that he denounced Mr. Foote as a traitor, and as desecrating his seat in the United States Senate.

The people became so exasperated, in the course of the evening, that Mr. Foote was hung in effigy.

On Tuesday evening the people again assembled, and Col. Tarpley of Jackson, addressed them in a speech of two hours in length, taking ground in favor of bold and determined resistance. It was received with enthusiastic applause.

Such, then, has been the effect of Mr. Foote's speech at Canton. Madison county did more for him in his election for U. S. Senator than probably any other in the State; and in that county, he has a large number of personal friends. She now, however, still stands where she had trusted Mr. Foote would stand. Upon realizing her mistaken estimates, it was to have been expected that she would administer to him a well-timed rebuke.

Foote's Reception at Canton.

CANTON, October 22.

Messrs. Editors: To keep you informed of what is passing, I forward you a brief sketch of the political events transpiring here in the last few days. Monday, the 21st instant, was the day appointed for Col. McWillie to speak at this place. At the hour appointed, a large meeting of our citizens, without distinction of party, met in front of the Court House, and Col. McWillie addressed them for about two hours, in an able and effective speech on the slavery question. He took the ground, very distinctly and explicitly, that the time had come for the South to resist. That though he was attached to the Union of the Constitution, the Union formed by our forefathers, he felt no reverence for, and owed no allegiance to a Union which had ceased to secure the objects for which it was framed, and existed only to oppress the South. That he scorned the doctrines of non-resistance and passive obedience, that he was prepared "to tread no step backward," that he concurred in the sentiment that the time had arrived when we should keep our powder dry, and burnish the rust from our swords.

Every sentiment of this kind was received with enthusiastic applause from the crowd.

After Col. McWillie had concluded, Gen. Foote arrived in the stage, and announced that he would address the meeting in the afternoon, which, in accordance with the announcement, he proceeded to do. He set out with some allusions to a meeting held in this place during the summer, which meeting had advised him to resign his seat. He said that this meeting had been heralded forth by certain newspapers, as large and respectable, whereas it consisted of only "twenty-three." Now, this latter assertion was false, but for that he is not responsible, as it had been thrust into his mouth by the little band of freesoilers who surrounded him on his arrival. He denounced the "Mississippian" as the organ of a contemptible faction of disunionists. He denounced the State of South Carolina, and uttered the contemptible slang of the freesoil papers about the chivalry. He adopted, and flippantly retailed, at second hand, Mr. Clay's denunciations of Barnwell Rhett; called him a traitor; and hoped he might meet the traitor's doom if he attempted to put in practice any of his opinions. I will not attempt to follow him, however, through the tirade of assertions and sophisms, blunders and contradictions which I have no doubt he discharged in your town a few days since.

When Mr. Clay's "able, ardent, and enlightened patriot" had concluded, Col. McWillie rose to reply. His appearance was greeted with clapping of hands, and shouts loud and long. He most effectually showed up the blunders and contradictions in which Foote had involved himself, and forever put at rest the unwarrantable assertion of the latter, in this place, that he and McWillie stood on the same ground. Foote left before McWillie had concluded, and never returned. It was remarked it was the first time he was ever known to leave a political debate.

It was regarded altogether as a decided triumph of the Southern men, and a complete route of the submissionists. MADISON.

MARK THE ABOLITIONISTS! It is stated in the New York papers that but two or three mercantile houses in that city refused to sign the call for the great Union meeting, held there on Wednesday the 30th ultimo.

The names of two of these houses are: *Chittenden & Bliss* and *Bowen & McNamee.*

These two houses, we understand, are patronized largely by the merchants of Fayetteville, and we suppose by other merchants in the south.

Besides being privately rank abolitionists, they even furnish money to sustain an abolition paper!

We hope that all the southern papers will brand these scoundrels as they deserve, and endeavor to prevail on southern merchants to withdraw their patronage from them. We hope and pray that no merchant in Fayetteville will longer patronize them in any manner.

It makes but little difference what a man's *private opinion* is, if he annoys nobody else with it, he has a right to entertain it; but when he goes to actively engage in carrying out his principles to the injury of other men, it is time to retaliate by available means.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST. Reading the newspaper praises of Jenny Lind's benevolent disposition, Mrs. Partington came to the complimentary expression in regard to the "fellow feeling in her bosom," which the Swedish Nightingale cherished towards the unfortunate and needy. Involuntarily raising her spectacles, and looking the very personification of amazement, the good old lady repeated—"A feller feeling in her bosom! Ia me, if that aint just the way the fellers used to do when I was a girl!" And then she re-adjusted her spectacles and kept on reading.

MISSISSIPPI. We learn from the Holly Springs Gazette, that a public meeting at that place, which was addressed by Col. Word, Ex-Gov. Matthews, and Col. Barton, three prominent members of the whig party, the following positions were assumed; that their Senators and Representatives should not go back to Washington next winter—that the sessions of the Federal Court in that State should be stopped, and that the service of any process by the Marshal or his deputies, should be prohibited.

SOUTHERN RIGHT'S MEETING.

A meeting of the friends of Southern Rights was held in the Court House in Charlotte, October 29th, and was organized by the election of S. A. Davis, Esq. as President, and W. M. Mathews Secretary.

Mr. L. Badger being called upon explained very briefly the object of the meeting.

Upon motion made and seconded, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chair to prepare a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the views of the citizens of Mecklenburg upon the laws recently passed by Congress respecting Slavery.

Whereupon the Chair appointed Messrs. John Walker, S. H. Elliot, J. M. Potts, Dr. C. J. Fox and L. Badger the Committee, who retired.

While the Committee were out, R. P. Waring Esq., who was called upon, arose and made an animated Southern address.

The Committee returning, reported the Preamble and Resolutions which follow, which being read, were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the Abolition fanatics of the North have from a very early period of our history made and continue to make aggressions upon the Institution of Slavery in the South, and notwithstanding repeated concessions on the part of the South have persisted in their warfare upon that institution; and being emboldened by their frequent successes and our many humble and pacific concessions, have not only invaded our domestic relations through these attacks, but have gone so far as todeny our constitutional rights; and whearas, we believe the admission of California as a State, (dictated as it was by their spirit of aggression and rapacity, and their disposition to deny us our just and inalienable rights,) to be unconstitutional, and passed in utter disregard of the equal claim of the South to a portion of that territory; and believing the offer made by them to purchase a portion of Texas is but another covert attack upon our institutions, a bribe and an insult.

Therefore be it *Resolved*,

1st. That we the citizens of Old Mecklenburg, in convention assembled, do in the first place and in the most emphatic manner, enter our most solemn protest against the law admitting California as a State into the "*Union*:" that we look upon such admission as impolitic, unjust, as disgraceful to the majority that passed it, and as a violation of the Consitiution.

2d. That we have heretofore regarded and respected the line of 36 30 as a settlement line between the North and South upon this delicate and agitating question of slavery"; that we believe the spirit of the compromise establishing that line has been violated, and South of it, contrary to its express meaning, invaded by the recent laws passed in Congress and comprised in the Compromise or Omnibus bill; that we view their passage as eminently disturbing the harmony and tending to a rupture of the Union, if they have not already sounded its knell, and that against those laws, all and single, we do earnestly and seriously enter our protest.

3d. That we believe the Union of the South for the sake and safety of the South, to be a just and a righteous Union, and we pledge ourselves to co-operate with other Southern States that are using means to strenthen *this* Union and resist the violations of the Constitution.

4th. That we view the action of the North at this time, where every effort is being made to defeat the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law, as further aggressive upon the South, and as deserving the just condemnation of the Southern people.

The following were offered by Wm. R. Myers, Esq., as additional Resolutions, and unanimously adopted:

5. That the States composing the Federal Union are free and independent sovereignties; that they may and of right should exercise all the rights of separate, distinct and independent commonwealths, whenever the protection of the Federal Government is withdrawn, or in the wisdom the people wronged, its delegated powers are wrested and perverted to the injury of that people, infringing upon their reserved rights or invading their institutions: granting to the Federal government such powers only as may be for the mutual protection and preservation of the whole.

6. That the State of North Carolina, in common with her sister States in the South, should adopt such Legislation or other action as may seem most expedient, pointing to restriction and non-intercourse with the North, that the disorganizers of that section may see the nature and feel the force of the evil growing out of their aggressions upon and officious intermeddling with the institutions of the South.

7th. That let others do as they list, we here pledge "our lives, our fortune, and our most sacred honor" to maintain Southern Rights and honor.

Previous to the passage of the Resolutions patriotic and eloquent speeches in their behalf were delivered by John Walker, Esq., and the Hon. G. W. Caldwell.

Mr. Myers made some very appropriate and spirited remarks upon the Resolutions he offered.

It was further unanimously

Resolved, That our Representatives elect to the Legislature have our warm thanks for the patriotic and able stand they recently took upon the Southern question.

Resolved, That Delegates be elected by this Convention to attend the Nashville Convention.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were chosen: Messrs. R. P. Waring and W. R. Myers, and Messrs. Jos. Doby and Zenas Grier alternates.

On motion. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the "Hornets' Nest," and that other papers in this State and South Carolina friendly to the cause be requested to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

S. A. DAVIS, Ch'm'n.

W. M. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.

THE CROPS, &c.—*In Alabama.* The Greensborough Beacon of the 26th of October says:

We had a slight frost on the night of the 18th—the first of the season—and another on the night of the 19th. The cotton leaves and very young bolls on some of the slough lands were killed; but this was not general, even on the slough lands; and from all the information we have been able to gather, we are satisfied that the injury done by the frost is very slight. We are still without rain enough to lay the dust. There was quite a change in the temperature on Thursday night, preceded by considerable thunder and a very slight rain, and as we now write (Friday morning) it is quite cool. Cotton picking is still progressing finely, where there is much to pick out, though in many instances there is not much left to gather. Should the weather continue at all favorable for two or three weeks longer, the picking, with most planters, will be about ended—certainly be the end of November. The crop in this section, though by no means a good one, will turn out better than was generally expected a few weeks ago.

In Louisiana. The Madison Journal says: Considerable frost was observed on Saturday morning, the 19th, and again on Sunday and Monday; it has, however, done little, if any damage. The weather, particularly of nights, continues cool, and we may reasonably look for a killing frost before many days. Late cotton is opening finely, and planters are congratulating themselves on making quite as good crops as their neighbors in the Mississippi hills. Should we have no killing frost before the 1st or 10th of November, many of them will make a bale per acre.

In Arkansas. The Ouachita Herald of the 11th inst., says: About thirty-five days of the most delightful weather—dry, breezy, pleasant, (latterly cool) and healthful—the atmosphere has become overcast and murky, giving unmistakable tokens of imminent rain—not a drop of which has touched the parched earth within the above named time. Our planters have a glorious opportunity for cotton picking, which they are by no means backward in improving. Although the cotton planter hereabout will hardly average half a crop—taking the year 1847 as a maximum—yet, as prices rule at present more than twice as high as they did three years ago, it will readily be perceived there is no particularly just cause of complaint, provided the season holds ordinarily favorable a month or six weeks longer, affording opportunity to gather and carry it to market. The corn crops in this neighborhood are generally good; but, in many of the adjoining counties, we are credibly informed, there will be a great scarcity.

NORTHERN PROSCRIPTION IN VIRGINIA. Before the adjournment of the Virginia convention, Mr. Floyd offered a resolution to the effect that power should be conferred on the Legislature to pass a law discriminating against all goods manufactured in a non-slaveholding State, by refusing a license for the sale of such goods; and gave notice of his intention to urge this resolution on the convention when it shall re-assemble in January.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States! "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1850.

ANOTHER REMOVAL.

Mr. G. G. Lynch, one of the Mail Agents on the route between Weldon and Wilmington, has been removed by the Post Master General, and Mr. W. H. Laspeyre, of Wilmington, appointed in his place. We learn that this removal has caused much surprise and regret along the whole line of the Rail Road, among Whigs as well as Democrats. Mr. Lynch's *only sin* was his Democracy. Such was the general confidence in his honesty, fidelity, and capacity, that when rumors of his probable removal were circulated, soon after the accession of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, memorials from Wilmington, from Halifax, and from other Counties along the line, signed exclusively by highly respectable Whigs, were sent to the Post Master General requesting that he should not be removed. The Postmaster General could not withstand these manifestations in his favor, and so retained him; but the present Post Master General, it seems, has gone to work in earnest, and is determined that Whig pledges not to remove faithful officers for opinion's sake, shall not remain *unbroken* so far as he is concerned. The Wilmington Commercial, in noticing this removal, says Mr. Lynch "has always been an upright, faithful and efficient officer, accommodating and obliging to all who had intercourse with him." This is *Whig* testimony, voluntarily offered in favor of a worthy officer who has been thrust from his place to make room for a *Fillmore* Whig.

We do not complain—we never have complained, because Democrats are turned out and Whigs put in. We hold to the doctrine that the party in power is entitled to its own agents to carry out its principles; and if the Whig leaders had avowed this doctrine, honestly and frankly, when they were soliciting the votes of the people, we should have passed over these various cases of removal without comment. But they told the people the contrary doctrine was theirs, and they made capital out of the very policy which they are now carrying out to the fullest extent. *We complain of their hypocrisy, and of the deception they have practiced on the honest masses.* We hold them up as politicians who will promise one thing to get votes, and do another to reward their followers and monopolize the offices for themselves. We hope the Democratic members of the ensuing Legislature will bear these things in mind, and act accordingly.

THE YANKEE BLADE.

The last Yankee Blade notices the opposition manifested to the Fugitive Slave Law in Boston, and says the people there ought to submit to the law "while it stands." Without quoting much of the Blade's article, it is sufficient to say that that paper is determined to stand by the law, but it is evident from its tone that it would like to see it "essentially modified" or repealed. After hitting the Georgians (Knight and Hughes) on one side, and the Abolitionists on the other, the Editors says:

"But let us do better. Let us get up a subscription to ransom this refugee, should he really belong to those who claim him. This will show our love of the slave and our hatred of slavery as emphatically as if we had spat in the faces of our mistaken brothers of the South, and broken up the Union. Let us not be mistaken in saying all this. *We hate the slave system, with a deep-rooted hatred.* We would no more have a slave than poor Cowper—

We would not have a slave to till our ground,
To carry us, to fan us while we sleep,
And tremble when we wake, for all the gold
That sinews bought and sold have ever earned.

We argue this matter as we do, "not that we love the slave the less, but that we love America more!" *We hope Crafts will beat these Southern claimants in the law-courts, under fair forensic shield.* But if he should not, let us leave off our brawling and contribute a few cents a piece to *keep him amongst us.* Let us lay a few red cents upon the altar of the Union; and go quietly to dinner, with consciences also liberated."

Out at last! We have been observing the Blade for some time, and generally it has "behaved itself" reasonably well on this Slavery question; but the tide of Boston "hatred" to the South has at last moved upon its "edge," and it "cuts" its Southern patrons most "unkindly." If the Editors of that print "hate the slave system" so "deeply," they ought not to count on Southern money earned by these "sinews bought and sold." The cause of the South is just, and we want no chicken-hearted, sentimental friends like the Blade. Let him quote Cowper and "hate" Slavery as much as he pleases, but let him do it on the strength of Northern capital. We hope all the Southern patrons of this concern will at once pay up and "stop." Cut him off—"he that is not for us is against us." The man who gives us our Constitutional rights grudgingly, or whose sympathies are with our escaped slaves, deserves neither our confidence or patronage.

MORE "PEACE MEASURES."

The Southern Press gives the following as the probable list of "Peace Measures" at the ensuing session of Congress:

"From all indications, we expect the following to be the programme of agitation and aggression at the next session.

1. The repeal or modification of the Fugitive slave law.
2. The admission of New Mexico as a State.
3. The application of the Wilmot Proviso to the Territory of Utah.
4. The abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.
5. The recognition of the Empire of Hayti.
6. The grant of public lands to actual settlers.
7. The construction of great internal improvements in the North.

Seven more bleeding wounds."

The South has been driven back, inch by inch, on this question until she now stands with her back to the wall. She acquiesces in what has been done, because she is devoted to the Union *as it ought to be*, and because she still hopes (how faint a hope!) for better feelings and better times. She acquiesces also, because she has been heretofore divided in her own councils, as to the mode and measure of redress; *but she will acquiesce and retreat no longer.* This is no threat—*it is a fact.* What she has to say to the free States is this: Let this question of Slavery alone—take it out and keep it out of Congress; and respect and enforce the Fugitive Slave Law as it stands. If not, WE LEAVE YOU! Before God and man—in the presence of the nations, and with a wise reference to the interests of posterity—if you fail in this simple act of justice, THE BONDS WILL BE DISSOLVED! The Anglo-Saxon spirit says it, and the Anglo-Saxon blood will, if necessary, establish and confirm it. We assume to ourselves no right to speak for this State—she will speak for herself at the proper time; but we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that this is the language of a majority of FIFTY THOUSAND of her citizens.

It is stated in some of the Ohio papers that Thomas Corwin—"bloody hands"—will consent to go back to the Senate, if elected by the ensuing Legislature of that State, which is Whig.

BOSTON NULLIFICATION.

The Fayetteville Carolinian, speaking of the outrageous conduct of the citizens of Boston on account of the Fugitive Slave Law, says:

"On Thursday last, we saw a citizen of Fayetteville, just returned from Boston, after an unsuccessful demand for his slaves. He found that it was useless to attempt to execute the law. That part of the population not active in resisting the law, were perfectly *passive*; and although he thinks that a large majority of the people were in favor of executing the law, they yet take no steps to accomplish it. We think, however, he is mistaken. If a majority were *willing* to execute it, there would soon be found a *way* to do it. He was very politely told that he was not safe in the city, and that he had better not stay. They were very anxious about his safety. The officers of the law all declared, without trying, however, that they could not execute the law."

On Saturday last we had a long and interesting conversation with a distingushed citizen of this State, who accompanied the Fayetteville gentleman of whom the Carolinian speaks, to Boston, with the view of reclaiming some escaped slaves. The slaves *had* been in Boston, but had left before their arrival, as they were at length informed by a Police officer who *consented* to serve them. This was the information they received, but there is no certainty it was correct. The slaves may be there now, concealed by the Abolitionists; but if their owners had succeeded in getting them in possession, under an order from a Judge or Commissioner, we have no idea, from all that we have learned, that they could have returned in safety with them, or indeed have brought them back at all. They would have been compelled to encounter a mob in Boston, and mobs in Worcester, Springfield, and Hartford, on their way home—mobs of thousands of excited whites and furious blacks, which no *posse comitatus* called out by the Marshal could have resisted or put down. George Thompson, the English Abolitionist is received with shouts and honors in Faneuil Hall, and Amin Bey, the Envoy of a Mohammedan despot, is toasted and dined in the City of Boston, while two of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of North Carolina, who had gone there in the exercise of their legal, Constitutional rights, are foiled in their efforts even to get sight of their property—their footsteps dogged by enemies—and they advised to leave forthwith to avoid insult and injury to their persons! Is *this* the Union which our fathers formed? In connection with this subject we ask attention to the following article from the Southern Press:

"THE BOSTON ENTERTAINMENTS. The Boston papers are filled with accounts of the delicate attentions paid, and the fraternal feelings expressed by the citizens of that place to Amin Bey, the Turkish ambassador.

The reception of the ambassadors from Georgia was equally warm, but not quite so flattering—the Bee, of that city, thus delicately insinuating to them that their absence was advisable:

"If these Southern slave hunters were our particular *friends*, we would by all that is safe and sound in the human face or body, advise them to leave the city. From the mobocratic spirit exhibited yesterday, it certainly is not safe to remain here. Notwithstanding all that the law and its administrators can do, their lives are in jeopardy. They cannot go through our streets without the fear of assault. The feeling is fully roussd in the breasts of many to visit them with the utmost violence. We seriously regret this, but nevertheless cannot evade the fact."

Mr. Webster, it seems, aided in doing the honors and eulogizing the Union at the Turkish entertainment, but we did not observe that Mr. Webster interfered to stop the outrageous proceedings of his fellow citizens, when insult was heaped on the ambassadors from Georgia, for relying on the professions of these deriders of disunion, that the Constitution was not a dead letter.

We certainly do not demur at any exhibitions of hospitality or of courtesy: but it must suggest painful reflections to every true-hearted American citizen, that the emissary of a foreign potentate is treated with honor and respect in the capital city of the North but three days after their nominal brethren from Georgia were placarded like felons on the highways—hunted, harassed, and insulted—and finally forced to flee, while asserting a right solemnly guarantied by the Constitution, and reaffirmed by the last Congress.

Are the free citizens of the South to be put out of the pale of the courtesy which the subjects of the Sultan receive? and is this the Union which Mr. Webster so lauds—this the entertainment to which the South is invited by the revolutionary city of Boston, and the glorificators of the "Peace measures!"

CENSUS RETURNS.

We are indebted to the Marshal of this State for the following Census Returns:

Gates County, 1850,	8,429
" " 1840,	8,161
Increase,	268
Halifax County, 1850,	16,597
" " 1840,	16,865
Decrease,	268
Franklin County, 1850,	11,713
" " 1840,	10,980
Increase,	733
Richmond County, 1850,	10,012
" " 1840,	8,909
Increase,	1,103
Duplin County, 1850,	13,482
" " 1840,	11,182
Increase,	2,300
Davie County, 1850,	7,950
" " 1840,	7,574
Increase,	376

NON-INTERCOURSE.

We clip the following paragraph from the last Newbern Republican. It will be seen that the Beaufort ship-owners are going into the work so long monopolized by Northern vessels, and that Southern products are henceforth—so far at least as South Carolina is concerned—to be carried on Southern bottoms. This is good policy. It is just as it should be. The Republican says:

"We understand that the vessel builders and merchants of Beaufort are fitting out all the small vessels belonging to that place, for the rice trade in South Carolina and Georgia. The planters in those States have determined upon practical non-intercourse with the North, and refuse to employ Northern coasters. Our Beaufort friends are the first to take advantage of the feeling against the North, and are preparing to go into the trade actively. This is as it should be. North Carolina can furnish any number of vessels suitable to that trade, and can man them with trustworthy and intelligent seamen. The profits of the business will fall into the hands of a Southern State, while the planters will have their rice crops carried to market at no more than the usual freight. We would direct the attention of our seamen to the inducements offered in this trade. We cannot say positively what are the police regulations of Charleston, and of South Carolina, but, we presume the owner of a rice trader could sail her with his own slaves. If this be so, there is an additional inducement to go into the business."

We invite attention to the Communication in another column, over the signature of "A Citizen," in relation to the poor and infirm of the Town and County. The suggestions contained in this Communication are worthy of consideration. They emanate from a citizen who is well informed in such matters, and who, we know, has the welfare of the poor and afflicted, as well as the interests of the City and County at heart.

ALABAMA.

Gov. Collier, of Alabama, has declined convening the Legislature of that State at this time; and he has written a letter "to the citizens of Alabama," giving his reasons for this determination. His main reason is, that public opinion is not sufficiently fixed as to the course the Southern States ought to adopt; and, he apprehends that the Legislature, if assembled, would arrive at no final decision in the premises. He deprecates heated discussions and party strifes, and prefers to see Alabama move when the South moves, unitedly, firmly, and finally—if move finally the South must, in consequence of the continued aggressions of the free States. He says:

"The opposition of the South must be powerless and ineffectual, until the Southern States, or the greater number of them shall consent to act unitedly and in harmony. This desideratum is to be effected by a full and frank interchange of views, *and a willingness to sacrifice to each other in matters of expediency, for the sake of union and effect; and not by bandying offensive terms calculated to irritate and estrange.* As we have a community of interest in the great question, it *becomes us to be tolerant to the opinions of each other*, and not attribute what some esteem premature and ultra-action to a spirit of disorganization. Let such feelings rather be attributed to an excess of sensitiveness, and an unduly excited patriotism. On the other hand, let it not be charged upon those who admit that the feelings and rights of the Southern people have been insulted and outraged, but think that the time for definite action has not yet arrived, that they are submissionists without the nerve to vindicate the honor of the South, or maintain the constitutional guaranties which protect her.

Conceding that the people of this State are ready for action, and have determined upon the mode by which their power is to be interposed, as a measure of discretion would it not be proper to delay the call of the Legislature until after the re-assembling of the Nashville Convention, and until the Conventions of Georgia and Texas, and the Legislatures of some of the Southern States, *especially of Virginia*, have acted? It cannot be unwise to listen to the voice of the land of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and unless its counsels shall become oblivious to the past and shed 'disastrous twilight,' to follow its guidance."

After laying down the right of each State to secede, whenever in the judgment of its people the Constitution has been palpably violated, Gov. Collier says:

"But have the people of this State made up their minds to secede, or are they willing to forbear still longer, in the hope that Congress will be restrained by a love of union, if not justice, from pressing measures, which, if persisted in, will lead to such a result? I have already said they have agreed upon no definite course of action; yet I believe a large majority of them are strongly disinclined to withdraw from the Confederacy, until other measures have been unsuccessfully tried, to resist further aggressions."

The Governor also alludes to the importance of adopting a non-intercourse policy with the free States. He says:

"Our resources, agricultural, industrial and commercial, are almost incalculable. Our cotton, raw and manufactured, would give us as much of the commerce of the world as interest or avarice could desire. We can grow and manufacture wool to an unlimited extent—and our iron, coal, marble and lime are sufficient to supply the demand of the Western Hemisphere. Let us avail ourselves of our exhaustless resources. To this end, we should abstain as far as possible from the use of Northern manufactures. Let us have our own carriage-makers, shoe-makers, clothiers, hatters, &c. Let us give a preference to our merchants who are importers, or who purchase their goods in our Southern cities of the importers. Let our merchants become exporters and importers, and our people discourage the employment of Northern shipping. To carry out these suggestions, we should endeavor to effect such modifications of the revenue and navigation laws, as make discriminations prejudicial to the South; and the legislation of this State, so far as the Constitution will permit, must favor the enterprise.

In addition to this, let us improve our agriculture, open our rivers, extend our Plankroads and Railroads—so as to cheapen and facilitate transportation and travel. All these things being done, and faithful school-masters dispersed throughout the land, offering a business education at the lowest practicable price, and we shall become a most powerful, happy, independent, and if I mistake not, a united people."

Col. King, of Alabama, has also written a letter giving his views as to the late "Compromise" measures and the proper course for the South. He says:

"I feel justified in saying, that the honor of the South remains untarnished. The constitution has not been violated. Still, we have good reason to complain of the gross injustice we have suffered by the admission of California as a State, with a territory greater than three of the largest States of the Union, (with the exception of Texas,) from the whole of which the Southern people are effectually excluded by the prohibition of slavery contained in her constitution. Against this injustice I exerted myself to the utmost; but does it furnish justifiable ground for a resort to the extreme measures openly and warmly advocated by a portion of our citizens? I think not. For if every act of oppression or unjust legislation furnished good ground for the destruction of this great Government—the wonder, and the admiration of the world—it would long since have been broken into fragments. When the embargo laws carried desolation to the shores of New England; destroyed her commerce, and left her ships to rot at her wharfs, what would have been the feeling, had that section determined to dissolve the Union? When the unjust, unequal and most oppressive tariff of 1828 pressed heavily upon Southern industry, which of the Southern States, with the exception of South Carolina, gave countenance to nullification? Far be it from me to palliate Northern aggression. No man has felt it more sensibly than I have; and few, if any, have resisted it with more determined spirit.—True, I have differed with many of my Southern brethren as to measures which a strict regard for Southern rights required me to oppose. I acted, as I am confident they did, in accordance with what we believed duty to our section demanded; which was in error, time must determine."

* * * * * * * *

The advocates for secession as I should judge from the resolutions adopted at several public meetings in this State, are actuated more from an apprehension of what may take place, than from what has already occurred. There is I fear, but too much reason to apprehend that the spirit of fanaticism, combined with the thirst of power, may still prompt the North to persevere in her aggressive course. Should such unfortunately be the case, and, regardless of the guarantees of the constitution, our rights of property should be invaded, *and the work of emancipation commenced*, every Southern man, and none sooner than the citizens of Tuscaloosa, would hurl defiance at the fanatical crew, and unitedly determine to defend their rights at every hazard and every sacrifice; even to the dissolution of the Union. God grant that the intelligence and patriotism of the North may succeed in arresting the mad career of these fanatics and unprincipled aspirants for power, and that harmony may be restored to our distracted country."

Mr. Senator King, it appears, is waiting for the "work of emancipation" to be "commenced"!! The "work of emancipation" will hardly be "commenced" *openly* and *by act of Congress*, during his day; but Slavery has already been hemmed in by that body, and the Northern policy is to *agitate* it out of existence.

If separation *must* ensue, *let the Southern States go off together.* As one people, possessing common sympathies and deeply interested in the same species of property, let them stand or fall in the same great movement. Separate final action, by any one State, or a portion of the Southern States, is greatly to be deprecated. Let South Carolina wait for her sisters. They will soon be ready to join her, or the agitation of this question will be arrested and the present Union preserved. A few months must solve all doubts. The present condition of affairs cannot, in the very nature of things, endure much longer. UNION OR DISUNION—let the people of the free States answer for the consequences to this age and to all posterity! The issue is in *their* hands.

AMIN BEY—MR. WEBSTER.

A public dinner was given on the 5th instant, at the Revere House, Boston, to Amin Bey, the Turkish Envoy to this country. The whole affair was gotten up and passed off in the best style. Amin Bey spoke handsomely in reply to a toast given in favor of his Sovereign; and was followed by Daniel Webster. The National Intelligencer says:

"Mr. Webster replied with great eloquence and earnestness. He began by saying, "I am a Union man; an out and out Union man; but it would be bad taste in me, on an occasion like this, when there are so many topics of interest, to speak of political matters only." He then alluded to the mission of the distinguished Turk, and said: "He comes among us as the guest of the United States; not as the guest of a fraction, but the *United*—not as the guest of a dissevered and broken country, but as the guest of the *United* States of America—States spreading over a vast territory, of various products and climates, and of interests and institutions; yet, thank God, they are all *United* States. It is the capacity of *united* citizens of *united* States that we are now assembled to welcome to our festivity a distinguished man from a distinguished country; and it is in the capacity of united Americans that we can appear respectable. Others may speculate, theorize, and go crazy, if they please, in arguing to the contrary, said Mr. Webster, "but I say it is only as a united people we can ever be prosperous at home or respectable abroad." He had always resisted the opponents of the Union, and he should always continue to do so. He professed to know something of the sentiment of the people of this vast and beautiful country, and he did not hesitate to declare it a sentiment in favor of harmony. An institution, not of our creating, must not disturb the harmony of these happy States. Crazy and mischievous men may attempt it; but they will soon find their efforts restrained. The people of this country are the people of one country, said Mr. Webster, and they are anxious to preserve the Union, "however bounded, and washed by whatever waters." Local strifes are temporary—the Union is perpetual. "I speak with emphasis," said he, "because I wish to give utterance to a heart that knows no secret on the question of the harmony of this great family of States. I was born to the Union, and I stand by it. The slavery question New England can only interfere with as a meddler. She has no more to do with it than she has to do with the municipal government of a city in the Island of Cuba. But, whatever course others might pursue, Mr. Webster declared that all his efforts should hereafter—as in former days—be in favor of the Union. At the conclusion of the speech the whole company rose and gave three cheers for the Secretary of State and three for the Union."

That small man with large pretensions—Robert C. Winthrop—was also present, and spoke. The Intelligencer says: "Alluding to the Union, *Mr. Winthrop said he adopted heartily the whole language of the distinguished man* [Mr. Webster] *who had preceded him.*" And yet Mr. Winthrop, acting the part of a "crazy and mischievous" man on the subject of Slavery, voted at the late session of Congress against the Fugitive Slave Law and in favor of abolishing the institution in the District of Columbia! What base hypocrisy!

The "Raleigh Standard" seeks to create the impression that it is a "few of the faithful Democracy," alone, in Massachusetts, who appear willing to recognize the Fugitive Slave Law. This is altogether untrue. The facts, indeed, are just the reverse.

Register.

The Register then goes on to allude to a letter from the Hon. Samuel A. Elliott, the late Whig member from Boston, justifying his vote in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law; and that paper also refers to the fact that Horace Mann was thrown overboard at the late Nominating Convention in his District, and a Whig nominated "who knows how to entertain other ideas than the single one of political hostility to Slavery." This all sounds very well—but what are *the facts?* Here they are: Mr. Elliott succeeded Mr. Winthrop. He voted—and we give him credit for it—for the Fugitive Slave Law; *but he was compelled to give way, and another Whig has been nominated in his place.* That vote sacrificed him. As to Mr. Horace Mann, it was distinctly stated by the Whig Convention which set him aside, that their object was to get the Fugitive Slave Law altered or repealed, and that Mr. Mann's course had been so rabid in Congress that he would exercise but little influence in the House on that subject. Mr. Walley was therefore nominated in his stead, and the great object of his mission to Congress will be to alter or repeal this law. He is spoken of as a meek, mild, smooth-tongued, *gentlemanly* Abolitionist. These are *the facts.* In addition to this, Mr. Mann has been also nominated by his friends in that District, with a fair prospect of re-election.

In connection with a "few of the faithful Democracy" of Massachusetts, who are sound upon this question, we ask the attention of the Editor of the Register to the following Telegraphic despatch from the National Intelligencer of Saturday last:

"BOSTON, November 8.

The Democratic meeting held here last night declared in favor of the fugitive slave law and of the Union."

What will the Register say to that? Has any *Whig* Meeting in Boston approved that law?

But it is useless to discuss these points at any length. We only ask that justice be done to those noble-hearted Democrats of the free States who are still true to the Constitution and the rights of the South. Their numbers, we admit, are rapidly diminishing; and Southern Whigism has done as much to "kill them off" as Northern fanaticism. But throughout the free States "the leprosy" is more or less upon all." *The South must unite.* We must forget the past, and act—*act* to save the Union, if possible—and if not, ourselves. In the language of Judge Strange: "The Citizens of the North—Our friends and brothers, *if they wish*; our enemies only, *if they will have it so.*"

LATE FROM EUROPE. The new British steamer *Africa* arrived at New York a day or two since from Liverpool, with dates to the 26th ultimo.

The cotton market was quiet, though there was a slight advance on the previous week's quotations. Breadstuffs were dull, without any change in prices.

The Telegraph report presents no new feature in the affairs of Great Britain, France, or other parts of Europe. The extension by the National Assembly of the term of office of the President of the French Republic to four years is said to be deemed certain.

Late accounts from China represent that an insurrection had broken out in the southern provinces, having for its object the overthrow of the young Emperor.

The passengers from California, who lately arrived at New Orleans in the Steamer Alabama, brought over $50,000 in spurious bills of the Bank of South Carolina and the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, N. C. All the bills are of the denomination of $100. The innocent holders took them in San Francisco in exchange for gold dust.

In the Indiana Constitutional Convention, says the Southern Press, the committee on rights and privileges of inhabitants have reported an article prohibiting the immigration of negroes into the State, and also their right to hold real estate.

WHITES AND BLACKS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Statistics founded on the tax returns received at the office of the Comptroller General of South Carolina gives the white population at 280,385, and the slave population at 358,714.

The Whigs of Michigan, at their recent State Convention, adopted Resolutions nominating Gen. Scott for the Presidency, in 1852.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK. We stated, on Saturday last, in our Telegraphic despatch, that Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate, was "supposed" to have carried New York by 2,000 majority; and the result is still in doubt. Out of the immense vote cast, the successful candidate, whoever he is, will not boast more than a thousand majority. The latest intelligence in the Baltimore Sun elects Washington Hunt, the Seward candidate, by 1,000 majority. The New York Tribune of Friday evening last claims Hunt's election as beyond all question—the Globe of Saturday "adheres" to its "original opinion" that Seymour is elected—and the Express of Friday contains the following:

"THE CLOSE VOTE IN THE STATE. We are not able to state with reliable accuracy who is governor, so close is the vote in the State. The returns look much better than they did twenty-four hours ago, when we gave up all as lost; but neither party, upon the returns received as we write, can reliably claim the election. Mr. Hunt has a very large vote in the anti-rent districts, but not enough to make up for the losses sustained in this city, where, however, we are happy to say, the vote against him is a thousand less than was reported on Wednesday evening.

"Of the causes of this close vote we have nothing to add anew to what was before stated. We trace them directly to the acts of the Syracruse Convention, the Albany Evening Journal, the Tribune, and the enemies of the national administration in the whig ranks. As the result of the election developes itself we shall comment upon these causes, and show where and how the whig candidate for governor has lost thousands and thousands of votes.

"P. S. Since the above was written, additional corrected returns have come in, making it almost certain that Hunt is, after all, defeated. The whigs at Albany last night conceded Seymour's election. Still there is a frail hope left that if the two counties yet remaining to be heard from—Alleghany and Ulster—vote the same as they did for Clay and Polk, we may save our governor by the 'skin of the teeth.' We have our doubts, however."

On the other hand the Baltimore Correspondent of the Washington Union, under date November 9, 5 P. M., says:

"On Thursday it was positively announced that Seymour, the democratic candidate, was elected governor of New York by nearly 2,000 majority. Yesterday the announcement came with equal certainty of the success of Hunt, the whig candidate, by 1,000 majority, and to-day the telegraph announces that corrections in whig reported majorities have placed Seymour in the advance about 500 votes, and that the chances are ten to one in favor of his election. The vote will doubtless be very close; but from the fact that a despatch from the Tribune office this afternoon announces Seymour's election, he is pretty surely the next governor."

The Express gives the following summary for members of Congress: Old, or 31st Congress, 32 Whigs, 1 Democrat, 1 Freesoiler; new, or 32d Congress, 18 Whigs, 16 Democrats, and 1 Freesoiler. The Democrats have therefore gained 15 members. The Whigs, it is said, have majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

We shall give the names of the members elect in our next, with some reflections on the result.

NEW JERSEY. The Democrats have elected their candidate for Governor (Mr. Fort) in this State, by 4,000 majority, and secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature. They have also gained *four* members of Congress. The names of the members elect are, Nathan K. Stratton, Charles Skelton, Isaac Wildrick, R. M. Price, Democrats, and G. H. Brown, Whig.

WISCONSIN. Charles Durkee, Abolitionist, has been re-elected from the 1st District, by 1,500 majority. The Democrats generally voted for A. E. Elmore, Democrat, and the Whigs for Mr. Durkee. In the 2d District Eastman, Democrat, is elected; and in the 3d District James D. Doty (independent Democrat,) is re-elected. Mr. Doty voted against the Fugitive Slave Law—the Democrats of his District called a Convention and ruled him off, nominating a sound man in his stead; but he has beaten the regular nominee 2,000 votes!

The Legislature of Wisconsin is largely Democratic.

MICHIGAN. E. J. Penniman and James L. Conger, Abolition Whigs, have been elected to Congress from the 1st and 3d Districts, by large majorities—the 2d District in doubt. Penniman, who is a vile Abolitionist, has beaten Mr. Buell, Democrat, who voted for the Fugitive Slave Law. Our Democratic friends in Michigan generally stood up for the Fugitive Slave Law, but they have fallen before the tide of Abolitionism. Gen. Cass exerted himself manfully, and his organ, the Detroit Free Press, put forth all its energies for the Constitution and the law; but all this was of no avail.

These returns, for the most part, are of the most gloomy character. New York, Wisconsin, and Michigan may be set down as opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law. Nine-tenths of the members from these States will no doubt vote for its repeal.

Massachusetts voted on Monday last for State officers and members of Congress. The test in that State was the Fugitive Slave Law. Opposition to that law has no doubt carried every thing before it.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION. We see it stated that a special meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the New York diocese is called for the 27th of November, in St. John's Chapel in New York city, to take into consideration the canon, passed by the late General Convention, authorizing the election of a provisional Bishop, where the regular Bi shop of the diocese is indefinitely suspended.

AMIN BEY IN HIS MARRIAGE RELATIONS. It has been very generally stated that Amin Bey, the Turkish Envoy, now on a visit to this country, had *six* wives, a plurality of wives being allowed by the laws of his native country. He has, however, requested the editor of the *Christian Watchman* to correct the statement, and to say that he has but one wife.

Some of the papers of Middle Tennessee think the price of corn in that region will be from 20 to 25 cents per bushel. The Louisville Journal of the 22d ultimo, quotes new corn at 35 to 40 cents per bushel. They must have made pretty good crops in those "settlements."

The Postmaster General has established the following new Offices in this State:

Jenny Lind, Chatham, E. B. Emmerson; Adolph, Chatham, Wm. G. Harriss; Neil's Creek, Cumberland, C. H. Cofield; Cypress Creek, Bladen, Wm. J. Parker.

The Legislature of Rhode Island, after a session of *four* days, adjourned a few days since, to meet again the third Monday in January. The election of a United States Senator from that State, is postponed to that time.

We learn from the Norfolk Argus that the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad has been finished as far as Suffolk. Passenger cars are now running daily between Suffolk and Portsmouth.

The Norfolk Argus has recently put on a new dress. It now looks remarkably well. Success to its fearless and able Editor, Mr. Sawyer.

MR. FILLMORE.

The newspapers are retailing some very clever "anecdotes" in relation to the determination of President Fillmore to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law. They say he has declared that the law shall be executed, "even at the risk of blood." Wonderful! Is it not his plain and sworn *duty* to do this? Wherefore, then, these commendations—these ill-timed compliments? The President *talks* very well, *in private*; but where are his *acts*?

We learn that he was applied to by the Marshal of Massachusetts to permit one of the national vessels in Boston harbor to be used as a prison-ship for fugitive slaves, and for a Revenue Cutter to convey the slaves to Baltimore; and that he refused the application on the ground that such a course would be unnecessary and extraordinary. By the law of Massachusetts a heavy penalty is imposed upon her police officers, if they assist in capturing a fugitive, or if they use the State prisons for the purpose of securing him after he is taken; and this being the case, the Marshal will be compelled, in case of an arrest, to hold on to the slave in some building of his own, or guard him in the streets! Who can hope, under these circumstances, that a single fugitive will be re claimed in Boston? Every thing is against the Southern man claiming his slave in Massachusetts. Public sentiment brands him as "a slave-hunter"—public opinion universally condemns the law—the Courts, the lawyers, the Marshal, the police officers, the inhabitants are *all* against him. There are hundreds of fugitives in the State, and yet not one has been taken. The Marshal, who is appointed by the President and responsible to him for the discharge of his duties, fails to act; and the President, instead of removing him and appointing some one who will, talks *in private* in favor of the law and says he *intends* to enforce it. The truth is, *the President's feelings are against the law!* That is the secret of all this equivocation and delay.

We are surprised that William A. Graham should remain in the Cabinet under these circumstances. His own State, which has honored him on many occasions, acquiesces in the "Adjustment" measures, though they are all against her, except one; and that one is trampled under foot in the free States, while the Administration of which he is a member stands by and *talks* of enforcing it! We think that these matters have been considered and discussed long enough. *Let the law be executed;* and if Gov. Graham is determined to continue his connection with the President, let it be known that he is one of his advisers, and responsible also, in his sphere, for the execution of this law.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, a leading Whig paper, uses the following strong but just language in relation to the President and his duty in the present crisis:

"The Fugitive Slave Law is there nullified to all intents and purposes, and we of the South can look to but two remedies for the insult and injury which have been heaped upon us. We must call upon the President to exercise the power with which he is clothed, and to execute the law at all hazards. We are of the opinion that the President is not obliged to await official information from the Marshal that he cannot execute the law. It is sufficient for the President to know, no matter how he may acquire the information, that the law is resisted, and this knowledge will justify him in using all the power with which he is invested to execute the law of the land. The Marshal may himself be an Abolitionist, and may in his heart rejoice that he is unable to discharge his duty, and may, therefore, never give official information of the fact to the President. The President has it in his power, then, to call out the forces of the United States, and carry the law into execution. He *knows*, and every body *knows*, that the law has been nullified in Boston—that two citizens of the South, who visited that city in quest of their property, were prevented from arresting their slave, and bringing him up for examination as to his identity—were imprisoned under notorious false pretences, and afterwards held to excessive bail, and finally, in terror for their lives, had to leave the city without their property. These facts are notorious to the country. The South, then, has a right to look to the President for the application of this remedy, which alone can save the Union—for as certain as the sun shines, the South will, in the absence of this first and best remedy, resort to the second, and that is secession from the Union. It will not do to talk to us of the South about the "general prevalence of conservative opinions and feeling at the North." It matters not to us the value of a brass farthing whether the law is nullified by a multitude or by a squad—by a million of men or by a dozen. In the one case, and in the other, the result is the same—we are cheated out of our property—the Constitution is nullified, and the contract which bound us together, having been violated by one of parties to it has ceased to be binding on any.

But if there *is* this "general prevalence of conservative opinions and feelings at the North," why do we not get the benefit of it? Why does it not make itself known in substantial results? Why do the multitudes of conservatives stand by with folded arms and permit squads of abolitionists to run roughshod over the constitution and the laws? A curse on such conservatism as this, say we. We would not give Sam Patch, dead or alive, for millions of such conservatives. Conservatives, indeed! They are about as conservative as a man would be who, on seeing an incendiary apply a torch to his neighbor's dwelling, would neither give the alarm, or help to extinguish the flames."

JUDGE BERRIEN'S POLICY.

In a speech recently delivered in Macon, Georgia, by Judge Berrien, on the subject of Southern wrongs and as to the proper course to be pursued by the Georgia Convention, he said:

"He could not desire that the Convention should propose non-intercourse, as that would be an unconstitutional act, nor on import tax on goods of Northern manufacturers coming into the State, as that would be equally so. He thought that the best course the Convention could adopt, would be to recommend, for the ratification of the people, a law by which Northern goods, after they had arrived in Georgia, and had been delivered into the hands of the merchants, should be charged with a high and discriminative tax. The Judge thought that, by this measure, the importation of Northern goods would be greatly abridged, Georgia manufacturers would be encouraged, and the Northern producers would be awakened to a sense of the power of the South to protect their own interests."

This policy is objected to by some of the Charleston papers, on the ground that Southern merchants would continue to buy Northern goods, and charge the increased tax to their customers. There is one way to retaliate, which will go right to the point and need no "patching up." Let Southern merchants be given to understand, by the Southern people, that no goods purchased in the free States after a certain date, *will be bought or used.* A policy of this sort would be direct, and would no doubt affect the object of cutting off Northern trade to a very great extent.

The last Milledgeville Union thus notices the speech of Judge Berrien at Macon:

"JUDGE BERRIEN. Much doubt seems to have existed heretofore with regard to the position of this gentleman. His great speech at Macon, on Friday evening last, will put to rest all suspense as to the whereabouts of the venerable Senator. The house in which Judge Berrien spoke, we learn was filled to overflowing. He nobly sustained the cause of Southern rights—boldly declared the admission of California a palpable infraction of the Constitution—and showed that the South had lost everything but her honor. We hope to lay before our readers a fuller account of this distinguished effort, in our next issue."

The intelligence from Texas is to the effect that the people of that State have accepted the Boundary proposition of the last Congress, by a large majority.

For the North Carolina Standard.

To the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh:

GENTLEMEN: In looking over the newspapers, I see a notice from the Intendant of Police, that application will be made to the next Legislature to amend the present Charter of this City. Not knowing what amendments are contemplated, I have thought that this would be a fit opportunity to suggest the propriety of adding a clause in the Charter, authorizing the authorities of the City to establish a Hospital; with power to charge the County for all paris honers taken care of and attended to during their illness, that are not citizens of the Corporation; and to make such other provisions as in their judgment, from time to time, the good of the institution might require.

Some twelve years since Mr. John Rex bequeathed the sum of eight thousand dollars, with twenty-five acres of land, having on it two good dwellings, just at the South-west of the City, for the purpose of building a Hospital for the poor of the town. This money I learn has been, and is still at interest, and must necessarily have accumulated at simple interest alone, to the amount of fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars. If it is the intention of the authorities ever to carry out the wishes of the deceased, it is now high time that some steps should be taken to practically fulfill them.

There is a Parish Farm within five miles of town, and the citizens of the City and County pay a tax to support it; but in the event of the establishing of an Hospital for the City, the tax paid by the citizens would go to the City and not to the County. A better plan would be for the City and County to unite and erect a Hospital and Almshouse, convenient to the City, where it could be under the immediate supervision of the Medical profession. The number of parishoners is rapidly increasing around our town, and I learn that they are and have been no small tax to the Physicians. Public sentiment is such, (without any good reason for it,) it thinks the Physicians are morally bound to attend all who may call upon them, knowing without reward; and it is expected that they are to defray all the expenses for medicines and many other things besides; when, in fact, it is no more their duty, nor binding upon them than it is upon the Grocer or Merchant to furnish their sugar, coffee, meal, meat or clothing, should application be made to either setting forth their destitution. I can conceive there is no charity in thus imposing upon those gentlemen this additional expense, when already ample means are provided for this purpose. But should you deem the establishing of an Hospital too expensive at this time, you ought to provide a Dispensary or some out door relief for the poor—by paying for the Medicines used, and such other articles as the Physicians might direct as necessary. I learn that those gentlemen are willing to give to this class of the community their services gratuitously, and this is certainly a great deal.

By carrying out the design contemplated by Mr. Rex, it would be laying the foundation for other benevolent objects; and future contributions from the wealthy might be expected in aid of a Female Orphan's Asylum, or House of Correction for destitute and unfortunate Females; Institutions which now adorn many of our sister towns in other States, and stand as monuments to the philanthrophy and names of their donors.

In submitting these remarks it was merely to call your attention to the amendment of the charter, so at any time hereafter it should be the desire of the Corporation to carry out any of those benevolent objects, that they might be vested with authority to do so. But I have extended my views much longer than I at first intended; yet, if they should have the desired effect of attracting the attention of the citizens and Commissioners to some action in the premises, I shall feel that they have not been in vain.

A CITIZEN.

BOSTON, November 6.

E. K. Whitaker has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Congress in the eighth district, in the place of Mr. Bradford, declined.

The free-soil meeting at Faneuil Hall last night was a tremendous gathering. The democrats meet there to night. The political campaign is now fairly opened.

The whigs of the 8th congressional districts, favorable to the re-election of Mr. Horace Mann, met at Dearborn's to-day, and nominated him against the regularly selected ticket. Those who voted for the address state that the resolutions adopted by the last legislature were passed to be sustained with vital effect, and not to be a dead letter. The contest in this district is likely to be a severe one.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 7.

The Southern Convention will certainly convene next Monday in this city. Arrangements are making at the hotels to accommodate delegates, many of whom have already engaged rooms. The convention will be opened by the previous presiding officers. It is said that this State will not be represented.

RATES OF PAY OF CONGRESSMEN AT DIFFERENT PERIODS. The pay of members of Congress from the first congress in 1789 until 4th March, 1795, was six dollars a day, and the mileage was six dollars for every twenty miles travel. From the 4th March, 1795, to the 4th March, 1796, the Senators were allowed one dollar a day in addition to the above, and a dollar more for mileage than the representatives.

From the 4th March, 1796, till 4th December, 1815, the per diem was six dollars and the mileage six dollars, to members and Senators. From 4th December, 1815, till 4th March, 1817, each Senator and Representative received $1,500 per annum, with a proportionate reduction for absence from any cause but sickness.

The President of the Senate, pro tem., and the Speaker received $3,000 per annum each.

From the 4th March, 1817, the compensation of members of both branches of congress was fixed at eight dollars a day, and mileage at eight dollars for every twenty miles travel, and so it stands now.

DINNER TO MR. ASHE. Friday last was one of those joyous occassions when party animosities and bickerings are lost amid the good cheer and pleasure attendant upon such an occasion. Every body was at the dinner—and there was indeed a "feast and a flow of soul." Speeches were made by several gentlemen which will be published shortly. George Davis, the "banner man" in this district during the last Presidential election said—"Here's to old Bill Ashe, I fought him from one end of the District to the other, and the more I fought him the harder I loved him."

All were for southern rights—that was the theme that awoke the powers of a McRae and brought forth those sweeping arguments and withering sarcasms. Mr. J. G. McRee also acquitted himself well, as did the other speakers.

The whole affair passed off to the entire satisfaction of all concerned; and at night the music from "the band" rose high on the air in grand concert of sweet sounds. *Wil. Aurora.*

PROGRESSIVE. Single-minded, old fashioned Southerners may be surprised that in Boston, the capital of the most Union-loving State in this Union, a Turkish Envoy, and a noted British abolitionist member of Parliament should be received with honor and feasting, whilst a couple of citizens of Georgia are repeatedly arrested, mobbed, and chased out of town, for presuming to claim their property under the Constitution and laws. But this is National. Congress has just passed laws, that admit Amin Bey's fellow subjects with their plurality of wives in California, together with George Thompsons' fellow subjects of Great Britain, and exclude slaveholders from there.

If slaveholders are not good enough to go into the territories, why should they be permitted to stay in the godly city of Boston? *Southern Press.*

MANLIKE AND GODLIKE. A gentleman who had filled many high stations in public life, with the greatest honor to himself and advantage to the nation, once went to Sir Eardley Wilmot, in great anger at a real injury that he had received from a person high in the political world, which he was considering how to resent in the most effectual manner. After relating the particulars to Sir Eardley, he asked if he did not think it would be manly to resent it? "Yes," said Sir Eardley, "it would doubtless be manly to resent it, but it would be godlike to forget it." This, the gentleman declared, had such an instantaneous effect upon him, that he came away quite another man, and in temper entirely altered from that in which he went.

The Superior Court for Cumberland county meets on Monday next, Judge Battle presiding. Besides three criminal cases already on docket, Mrs. Simpson, widow of the late A. C. Simpson, arrived in town on Friday morning, and delivered herself to the proper officers, and was immediately committed to jail. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

McDONOUGH, THE MILLIONAIRE.

The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser has been furnished by a gentleman of that city, formerly a resident of New Orleans, and who was well acquainted with the late John McDonough, the "super millionaire," (as the Advertiser says,) who lately died in the latter city, with some interesting reminiscences of him. It says:

"He resided, for many years in the latter part of his life, in Algiers, a village on the opposite side of the Mississippi to New Orleans, where he cultivated and maintained the strictest habits of industry and economy. His custom was to visit the city daily, and to avoid the expense of the ferry boat, the usual mode of crossing, he kept a small skiff, in which he made his house servants row him over. The foundation of his fortune was laid by the transfer of Louisiana to the United States, when a large tract where New Orleans is now located was acquired by him. The increase in value of this would of itself constituted, at this day, a large fortune. The income of his possession he studiously, and with much good judgment, invested in improved property in the city; and so particular was he in the collection of his rents, that he made out, with the most perfect exactness, himself, every bill; and though he had a collector employed, he would never suffer him to append his name to a receipt. He was never known to have a friend call on him except on business, which he would compel him to despatch with all convenient speed, lest his time would be occupied with something which would not result in his pecuniary advantage.

"The old gentleman whom he employed to collect his rents, &c., was not even allowed to have his brother call on him, lest as McDonough alleged, it would cost him an extra meal. His apparel, when in the city, was always neat and clean, but bore the unmistakeable evidence of being very ancient. So particular was he to save his clothes from the usual wear, that he has been known frequently to take off his linen on his return from the city, and replace it with that which was of less value. The umbrella which he invariably carried with him, was said to have been found by him during his service in Gen. Jackson's campaign against the Indian tribes. When he put on a new coat it was noticed and made the subject of familiar conversation among business men throughout the city as a matter of astonishment. A few years ago a nephew visited him, and was told he need not repeat his visits, as it was expensive, and he subsequently died in the Charity Hospital, his uncle contributing nothing towards his funeral expenses. On one occasion he applied to the Legislature for the passage of an act appointing himself executor to his own estate, by which he intended to save the usual fee of two and a half per cent. to the Probate Court. In answer to his petition the Legislature replied, that if he would make affidavit that he *was dead*, they would act favorably upon his petition.

"Much is said about his liberating his slaves, and an erroneous impression has gone abroad in relation to it. When he purchased one, he at once opened an account with him, charging his cost, expenses of clothing, &c., and crediting with the money received for his wages; and when the slave had paid him his first cost, expenses and interest of money, with a fair consideration for risks, &c., he gave him his freedom prvoided the Colonization Society would take charge of him."

The above contains many statements, the truth of which we are inclined to doubt—or at least they are dobutless strong exagerations relative to the course of life of a shrewd and precise business man. With regard to the slaves he manumitted, we had previously learned some of the facts above stated, with the addition that they were all learned brick-making and bricklaying, and manufactured and put up a large number of brick-houses in New Orleans. We also have the testimony of the President of the Colonization Society, that he not only manumitted his slaves, but paid their expenses to Liberia, and gave them a good outfit.

His mode of life was evidently in strong contrast with Southern life generally, but the man who could carry out and perfect such a scheme of philanthropy as that relating to his slaves, making them valuable citizens of Liberia, also giving them instruction and Christian guidance, must have had some warm spots in his heart that would render such a character, as is above depicted, rather incongruous. His will also indicates something more of philanthropy than such a man could have had, and we doubt not it will be sustained. A number of the heirs reside in this city, most of whom with the exception of his sister, have been cut off without a shilling, and we understand that the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the Hon. John Nelson and J. M. Campbell, Esq., have been retained as counsel by them to contest the will.

Baltimore Sun.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION. Which party was right, the advocates or opposers of the Bills of Compromise—the sovereign balm that was to heal the "five bleeding wounds," which afflicted our country? The plaster has been applied, it has sucked all the substance from one of the patients, namely, the South; but there appears to be a hideous gaping wound still. Will no "Pacificator" step forward to heal this sore? The South gave up the whole of California and part of Texas—let the free soilers build walls around Utah and New Mexico to keep slave property out—gave up the principle on which the South had so long battled, that Congress had no right to legislate on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia—for the sake of *peace!* and now the prospect is, if she ever gets it, she will have to make another "Compromise." Hurry up the cakes, gentlemen. We want to try something else. But don't forget to answer the question. *Pet. News.*

A FREESOIL CITY. A wealthy Friend (Quaker) of New Bedford, writes to the Chronotype, who inquired of him, whether a fugitive slave would be safe in that city:

"I profess to be a freesoiler and hold to the 'higher law.' God helping I mean to obey that. Therefore send along the 'good likely' fugitive, and if he is hungry we will feed him, if naked cloth him. He will be safe here. We have about seven hundred fugitives here in this city, and they are good citizens, and here we intend they shall stay. We do not counsel bloodshed, but shall suffer fines and imprisonment to any extent rather than allow that law to be carried out. So let him come, we will do all we can for him, both for the outer and inner man."

SPEED OF THE BRITISH RAILROADS. On the London and Liverpool road, 201 miles, the actual speed, including stoppages, is 37¾ miles per hour. There are five stoppages, the running time five hours, 45 minutes, and the average speed, including stoppages, is 35 miles per hour.

On the London and Exeter road, 194½ miles the actual speed in motion, is 51½ miles per hour; average speed, including stoppages, 43 miles per hour.

The actual speed in motion on the London and Southampton road, 80 miles, is 45¾ miles per hour. On the London and Dover road, 88 miles, 48¾ miles per hour, and on the London and Brighton road, 50½ miles, 40½ miles per hour.

BUILDING FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851. The building is designed by Mr. Paxton. Its length is 1848 feet, width 408 feet, hight 66 feet. The transept is 108 high; excepting the timbers for floors and joists, it consists entirely of glass and iron. There will be 3230 iron columns, 2224 iron girders, 1128 iron bearers, and 358 iron roof supports, 34 miles of gutters, 202 miles of sash bars, and 900,000 feet of glass. The gallery will be 24 feet wide. The site covers 18 acres. The exhibiting space is about 21 acres, which can be greatly increased by additional galleries. The contract with Messrs. Fox and Henderson is for £79,800; or £150,000 if the building is permanently retained. *Ibid.*

FUGITIVE SLAVES. The owners of a number of fugitive slaves now in Philadelphia and New York, have either gone on or are preparing to go for the purpose of reclaiming their property. We have heard of some dozen cases within the last ten days, where the proper and requisite papers to prove titles have been procured. We also understand that several gentlemen are about proceeding to Boston to claim several slaves who are known to be in that city, and will carry with them every legal requisite to prove their property. Some of our energetic police will probably accompany them.

Baltimore Clipper.

The "Mountain Banner," at Rutherfordton, N. C., has passed into the hands of Franklin J. Wilson, Esq., and will hereafter be a Democratic paper. Mr. Wilson is a good writer, and is said to be a young gentleman of perseverance and industry. We have no doubt that in his hands the Banner will be a valuable accession to the cause. *Wil. Journal.*

Telegraphed for the Standard.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 10th, 1850.

The election of Washington Hunt, the Whig candidate for Governor of New York, is now claimed by one thousand majority.

In Boston the majority for Gov. Briggs, the Whig candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is 2,847. In this election, as far as heard from, the Free soil vote is diminished and the Democratic vote increased.

NEW YORK, November 12th, 1850.

THE MARKETS. Southern flour $5 per barrel; wheat unchanged; yellow corn 73 cents per bushel; Cotton quiet; Tobacco firm at previous prices.

NOTICE TO BOUNTY-LAND CLAIMANTS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1850.

Applicants for bounty land, or for information in relation thereto, are requested to address their communications on that subject to the Commissioner of Pensions direct. Their transmission to the Department proper imposes on it a very great and unnecessary amount of labor, and the additional examination they must thereby necessarily undergo only creates delay and increases their liability to be lost or mislaid.

Wherever new questions arise under the law, the decisions of the Department will be communicated to the Commissioner of Pensions, and he will thereby be enabled, as he is required to do, promptly to acknowledge the receipt of all communications, and answer such inquiries as may be made.

As numerous inquiries have been directed to those points, it may be well to state—

1st. That where the service has been rendered by a *substitute*, he is the person entitled to the benefit of the law, and not his employer.

2d. That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the service required by the law is entitled to bounty land, provided she was a widow at the passage of the law, although she may have been married a second time; but if not a widow at that time, the benefit of the act enures to the minor children of the deceased soldier.

3d. That no person who has received or is entitled to bounty land under a prior law, is entitled to the benefit of the act of 28th September, 1850.

4th. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act, although he may have served several terms; but where a soldier has served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which those several terms, consolidated, will entitle him.

ALEXANDER H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, by Geo. W. Cagle, Esq., Mr. John Maness to Mrs. Eliza Britt.

In Robeson county, on the 30th of September, by Rev. D. Johnson, Mr. Alex. Johnson to Miss Nancy McNeill, all of Robeson. Mr. Johnson 68, the bride 52.

In Duplin county, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Isaac W. West, Mr. Noah West, to Miss Fanny, daughter of John Ezzel.

In Surry county, on the 27th ult., by R. R. Davis, Esq., Mr. William Bond to Miss Rebecca Hobson. On the 31st ult., in Surry county, by Jas. Sheek, Esq., Mr. Sydney Gaugh to Miss Lucinda Carter.

On the 24th ult., near Madison, Rockingham county, by Thomas D. Roseborough, Esq., Mr. Peter C. Sharp, to Miss Margaret A. Cardwell, daughter of Richard Cardwell, deceased.

DIED,

At Heathsville, Halifax, on the 1st instant, J. W. Batchelor, Esq.—a most worthy citizen.

In Halifax, on the 28th ultimo, George W. Owen, Sr. in the 46th year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, November 9. Bacon 9 cents; cotton 12 to 12¾ cents; corn 75 to 80 cents; flower $6 25 to $6 75; hides, green, 4 cents—dry, 6 to 10 cents per pound; coffee 14 to 15 cents; whiskey 35 to 40 cents; fodder 80 to $1 per hundred.

PETERSBURG, November 9. Tobacco at from $8 50 to $20 according to quality, with an active market. Cotton prime quality at 12¾ to 13 cents; no sales of corn; bacon, hog round, at from 7 to 7¾ cents; flour $4 75 to $7 50.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8. Cotton was quite lively to-day. 5,000 bales were sold at from 13¼ to 13¾ cents—the lower qualities being rather easier of sale.

CHARLESTON, November 9. Sales of 700 bales of Cotton at former prices. Market quiet. Extreme prices range from 13 to 13¾ cents.

WILMINGTON, November 7. Corn 68 to 75 cts. per bushel with a fair supply; flour $6 50 to $8, *Northern*—no home-made in market; bacon, a good supply, at from 4 to 10 cents according to quality; molasses 21 to 22 cts.; ground peas $1 12½ to $1 30 per bushel. The Journal says of Naval Stores:—From 800 to 1000 bbls. of Turpentine have been disposed of this week, prices commencing at $2 25 for yellow dip, and $1 25 per bbl. for hard, and closing to-day at $2 30 for yellow dip and $1 25 for hard. *Tar.* Last sales $1 55. About 1000 bbls. No. 3 *Rosin* sold at 95 cents. But little doing in *Spirits Turpentine.* A few small lots have been sold at 25 a 25½c. per gallon.

Arrivals at Guion's Hotel.

Nov. 7. J. J. Wigert, Stockholm; A. D. Jessup, Philadelphia; Anthony Kuhn, Baltimore; Dr. Johnson, Lady and Child, and Miss Johnson, Fayetteville; J. T. Child, Petersburg; J. F. Peterson, Stockholm; F. J. Stribling, Miss E. Stribling, Virginia; Sam'l. J. Peterson, Stockholm; Thomas W. Nicholson, Halifax; C. C. Nelson, Charleston, S. C.; E. B. Borden, Goldsborough; L. Mitchell, Wake.

Nov. 8. W. P. Bond, W. W. Bond, Tennessee; David Pender, North Carolina; J. Rhodes, Franklinton; A. O. Daniel, Monticello, Ga.

Nov. 9. A. A. T. Smith, Fayetteville; A. Kingsbury, Master Kingsbury, Oxford.

Nov. 10. W. Newton, Richmond, Va.; Mr. Stern, J. W. Lancaster, Goldsborough; J. D. Cameron, Raleigh.

Arrivals at Yarbrough's House.

Nov. 8th. A. Rencher, S. B. Jones, Chatham; J. B. Dunn, Petersburg.

Nov. 9th. J. Jordan, Philadelphia; R. Hewitson, Greensborough.

Nov. 10th. Dr. Brantley, Busbees; Jno. D. Powell, S. H. Avery, Bleak Hill; E. H. Montero, D. A. Raine, J. P. R. Crawford, Richmond; W. W. White, Henderson.

Nov. 11th. J. J. Worthan, Richmond; F. Blackman, Charleston; J. L. Hunter, Wake.

Arrivals at Lawrence's Hotel.

Nov. 8. Robert Williams, Sampson; Rev. T. B. James, Raleigh; Dr. Thomas Hicks, and M. A. Tate, Wake; D. H. Musgrove, Goldsborough.

Nov. 9. Aton Watha-ienta Wegen, Otsego; Bart. Fuller and Joseph S. Englehard, Chapel Hill; John Ligon, David J. Justice, Wake; Thomas S. Campbell, Va.,

Nov. 10. W. H. Prather, Rockford; Joseph Kearney, Franklin; Dr. Isaac Jackson and J. W. Parish, Chatham; J. W. Smith and Lady, Miss Ellen M. Smith, C. H. Smith, Æolian Minstrels.

By Express.

At Harding's Cheap Clothing Store,

A Splendid Variety of

COATS, CLOAKS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, HADKF'S, GLOVES, &c.

Call at No. 1, Telegraph Building.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

Dress and Frock Coats

100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities, well cut and extremely well made.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12th, 1850 3—

Fine Fancy Cass. Pants

OUR Stock of Fancy Cassimere Pants, cannot be beat.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

Business Coats.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price. E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

Look out for the Eagle over the Hall Door.

All Aboard! Bound to
Peace's Block, Opposite Post Office,
The Southern Home Manufactory,
RALEIGH, N. C.

MUCH has been said in Congress, by Southern members, about the rights of the South. This community and surrounding country now have an opportunity of patronizing their own merchants and those who make up gentlemen's wearing apparel, by calling at the Proprietor's new Establishment, Peace's Block, opposite the Post office.

The Proprietor, having made the SCIENCE of cutting Gentlemen's fashionable clothing his study, in the most fashionable Cities, for many years, is now prepared to give satisfaction to all who may want their clothing made. Gentlemen furnishing cloth and trimmings, will thus give employment to many in the City of Raleigh.

Those who only wish their garments cut shall have them warranted to fit, and at moderate prices. Gentlemen's garments altered and repaired at the shortest notice.

The New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter just received.

Wanted immediately, two first rate Coat-Makers, to whom employment will be given and the highest wages. Raleigh, Oct. 22, 1850. 938—12pNov.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)
RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*
MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of December ensuing.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

Information Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN by the name of JOHN MURPHY left this State in the Spring of 1849, for Savannah, Ga. He was raised in the State of New York, but had been a resident of North Carolina some ten or twelve years. He was about 36 years of age. He had run a Steam Engine on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road—that being his trade. He wrote to his wife from Savannah, stating that he should be at home in a short time, and this was the last time she heard from him. She has since been informed that he left that place for Atlanta, and not getting employment, he went to Charleston.

His long absence and silence have led his wife to believe that he has fallen a victim to Death. She is in a state of most painful suspense. Any information from any person as to his fate, or as to where he is, if still living—directed to Mrs. Delilah Murphy, Exchange P. O., Warren County, North Carolina—will be most gratefully received.

November 11, 1850. 4—4t.

☞ Editors of newspapers generally will confer a favor on the af

HARDINGS' CLOTHING STORE!

NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN.

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Carry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.

For Sale low by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Doh'ys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Hats and Caps.

A MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Board for Members.

WILLIAM T. BAIN occupies the same premises near the State Capitol, and will prepare himself to accommodate

Some 15 or 20 Members

of the approaching Legislature, with comfortable board. His charges will be as moderate as the times will admit, and every exertion will be used to please and give satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

Raleigh, Sept. 27th, 1850. 835—ts.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Members of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh on Tuesday, the 17th day of December, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JNO. C. PATRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1850. 3—tf.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly for the privilege of erecting a dam across Neuse river, at Watson's Falls; the State reserving the right to construct a lock in said dam.

November 6, 1850. 3—3t pd.

Fine Over Coats.

68, OF THE BEST QUALITY of Blue Black, Brown and Drab Cloths. The prettiest style ever offered in this market.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

October 12th, 1850. 838—

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the ensuing Legislature for an act incorporating the Ringgold Guards, of the City of Raleigh.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Linseed Oil.

8 Bbs. Mountain Linseed Oil just to hand. 8 bbls. expected next week. All warranted pure and for sale at a small advance by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834—

Just Received.

LADIES Black Winter Gaiters, a superior article.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30. 839—

MOST TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

DURIG the MONTH of OCTOBER, At the

CITADEL OF PRIZES.

$860,000

Sold and paid by those Prize Kings of Americs,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

The long-continued and unbounded success of their House in selling the Grand Capitals, is a matter of astonishment to all our cotemporaries. No wonder, then, that we stand at the head in the estimation of the public. Some charge it to Necromancy—some to one thing, and some to another, but the grand secret is that we attend most rigidly and faithfully to the interests of our Patrons, believing and feeling that the two are blended, and one!

This has been our beacon from the time we started to become dispensers of Prizes, hence the rapid growth of our business, and the great success that has attended the investments of the tens of thousands who have "risked a little to gain much." To try us, is to know us, to know us, is a Fortune.

A $5 or $10 invested in any one of the following Brilliant Schemes, through us, cannot well fail to realize thousands in return. Who will fail to make so trifling an investment?

☞ Remember Pyfer & Co's business and success in selling Prizes is such, that $10 invested with them is safer and surer to realize a handsome Prize, than $100 would be with any other Broker!!

Grand Lotteries for November, 1850.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Nov.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$20,000	66 Nos	10 drawn	$5	$16 00
2	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
4	25,000	78 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00
5	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
6	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	40 00
7	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
8	20,000	72 Nos	11 drawn	5	18 00
9	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
11	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	30 00
12	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
13	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
14	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
15	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
16	50,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
18	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
19	25,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	5	20 00
20	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
21	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
22	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
23	37,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
25	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00
26	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
27	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
28	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
29	3 of 10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	16 00
30	60,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	20	100

In addition to the above Brilliant Schemes, we have tickets in all the Lotteries drawn in the State of Maryland, and advertised by other Agents.

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
Or Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

Oct. 22d, 1850. 839—

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1850.

J. W. MAURY, & Co. Managers.

34,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No 128, for 1850.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, November 16, 1850.

66 Number of Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	Prize of	- - - -		$35,000
1	do.	- - - -		12,000
1	do.	- - - -		6,000
1	do.	- - - -		3,000
1	do.	- - - -		2,400
10	do.	- - - -		1,000
10	do.	- - - -		500
&c.		&c.		&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5,00—Quarters $2,50—
Certificates of Packages of 22 Whole Tickets $100 00
do. do. of 22 Half do. 50 00
do. do. of 22 Quarter do. 25 00

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

60,000 Dollars!

ALSO

$40,000. $20,000. $11,460.

Class No. L., for 1850.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 12th of October, 1850.

GRAND SCHEME.

1	Prize of	- - - -		$60,000
1	do	- - - -		40,000
1	do	- - - -		20,000
1	do	- - - -		11,460
1	do	- - - -		10,000
15	Prizes of	- - - -		2,500
25	do	- - - -		2,000
50	do	- - - -		1,500
50	do	- - - -		1,200
100	do	- - - -		1,000
&c.		&c.		&c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $ Eighths $2,50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes $260 00
Do do of 25 Halves 130 00
Do do of 25 Quarters 65 00
Do do of 25 Eighths 32 50

$40,000.

20,000. 15,000.

50 Prizes of 1,000

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 133 for 1850.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, November 30th, 1850.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEMES.

1	Prize of	- - - -		$40,000
1	do.	- - - -		20,000
1	do.	- - - -		15,000
1	do.	- - - -		8,000
1	do.	- - - -		5,000
1	do.	- - - -		3,842
50	Prizes of	- - - -		1,000
50	do.	- - - -		500

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50—
Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets 130 00
Do. do. of 26 Half do. 65 00
Do do. of 26 Quarter do. 32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive themost prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us

Address J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY, & Co., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.

NOTICE

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to have incorporated Holly Springs Lodge of Ancient York Masons, No. 115 of Wake County.

October 2, 1850. 835—ts.

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

FOR SALE.

ONE of the most desirable residences in the County of Wake, within one mile of Raleigh, with all the advantages of the City and the quiet of the country, convenient to the Churches, Schools, and society of the Capital. The DWELLING HOUSE is large and very convenient, with 8 rooms above and dining room and pantries in basement.

The House is in fine order, newly painted, handsome grove of 4 or 5 acres in front, besides a good kitchen, Rock Spring House, and two or three never-failing Springs in ten steps of the House. There are large negro Houses, with good brick chimneys, two Smoke-houses, two Carriage-houses, two Cribs, a three-story Granary, good Stables and every other out-house necessary for comfort, on the premises.

The Tract contains 350 Acres, 100 of which is Forest Land, well wooded—10 acres in fine Meadow and the balance in fair farming land.

For further particulars apply to W. H. Jones, Esq., of Raleigh, who will show the premises, or address,

P. A. ATKINSON.

Falkland, Pitt co., Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catherine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } 836—
July 22, 1850. }

House and Lot in Franklinton FOR SALE.

IN obedience to a Commission to me directed, by a Decree of the Superior Court of Franklin County, Fall Term, 1850, I shall, on Saturday the 23rd day of November next, sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, in the town of Franklinton, the House and Lot owned and occupied by the late Clement Wilkins, Dec'd. The lot contains about Six Acres. The Dwelling House is a large two Story Building, with ten well finished rooms—fire places to each. Attached is a good Kitchen, Negro Houses, Cotton House, Stables, &c.

A credit of six months will be given. Bond with undoubted security will be required of the purchaser.

ISAAC H. DAVIS, Com.

October 30, 1850. 839—2t.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

A Desirable Residence for Sale.

THE Executrix of the late Louis D. Henry, offers for sale his late Residence, near the City of Raleigh. The Dwelling-House is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out houses complete. It has about 15 or 17 acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation. The premises being out of the limits of the Corporation is not subject to the City Tax, and still the situation is convenient, and within fifty yards of the Governor's Mansion, in an exceellent neighborhood.

The terms of sale would be liberal.

D. K. McRAE.

Raleigh, July 15, 1850. 822—tf.

Sale of Valuable Negoes &c.

ON Thursday, 14th November next, we shall sell at the late residence of John Chamblee deceased,

Fourteen Likely Negroes,

Men, Women, Boys and Girls, including one good Blacksmith—also, a considerable quantity of Corn, Fodder, Hogs, &c., &c.

A credit of nine months will be given, with bond and good security.

RAYFORD CHAMBLEE, } Exrs.
W. B. CHAMBLEE, }

October 9, 1850. 837—tds.

*** Register copy till day of sale and forward account to this office.

Important Sale of Negroes.

THE Subscriber will expose to public Sale, on the 15th of November next, at the late residence of Nancy Shipp, deceased,

Nine Valuable Negroes,

consisting of men, women, and children, the property of the late Tillar Shipp.

A credit of nine months will be given, and bonds with approved security required.

JOHN B. JOHNS,
Admr. de bonis non.

Wake, Sept. 30, 1850 835—tds

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

THE SCHOOL AT HAMILTON,

MARTIN CO., N. C.

MR. J. H. HORNER resumes charge of the School at Hamilton, the 1st Monday in January next.

In the Classical department the studies, as heretofore, will be strictly preparatory to the University.

Board in the Principal's family and Tuition per session of five months, - - - $55 00

Hamilton is situated on an elevated plain near Roanoke river, twelve miles above Williamston, and is considered a healthy location.

P. P. CLEMENTS, *Sec. Board Trus.*

Hamilton, October, 1850. 839td.—

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to make certain amendments in the Charter of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Nov. 5, 1850. 840.—3t.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store,

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles;

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee, Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix, Havana do.
Candles and Soap, Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea, Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff. Brooms, &c. &c.
Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars, Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians, Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron, Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts, Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

HENRY GERHARDT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

NOTICE.

To the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812, or of the Indian Wars since 1790, or their Widows and Children:

BY a recent Act of Congress the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the last War with Great Britain, or their Widows or minor heirs; also the surviving Officers and Soldiers of any of the Indian Wars since 1790, or their Widows or minor heirs, and also the Commissioned Officers who were engaged in the late war with Mexico, are entitled to Bounty Lands in quantity from 40 to 160 acres, upon making satisfactory proof of the services rendered.

The undersigned tenders his professional services to those interested, and if he receives a sufficient number of applications he will go to Washington city as soon as the claims are prepared for action there. Where the Certificates of Discharge are in existence there will be less trouble in making out the necessary proofs.

N. J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., Oct. 15th, 1850. 837—1m.

Young Ladies' Institute.

THE Rev. Professor Morgan has established at Salisbury, North Carolina, A YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, a Model School, of the highest grade. The success of this system in Edgeworth during five years, is known to most competent judges in Virginia, North and South Carolina. It is believed that no similar institution has made such ample provision for the comfort and success of Young Ladies, at such moderate expense to the pupil. The year will close in June. All information will be sent to applicants.

November 1, 1850. 2—5t

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE*, where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh. November 2, 1850. 2—1y.

For the Toilet.

12 Doz. Farina Cologne, Genuine,
24 do American do Assorted,
6 do Lubin's and Bazine's Extract, of every variety—some new kinds, Jenny Lind, &c.,
24 doz. assorted Preparatiois for the Hair,
Aromatic Vinegar, Depilatory Powder, Lip Salve, Pomade Divine, Eau Lustrale, Bay Rum, Queen o Flower and Rose Oil, Pearl Powder, Circassion Balls Powder Puffs, just received at PESCUD'S

Drug Store.

Raleigh, September 30th, 1850. 835—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,
Just received by B. TUCKER, & SON.

Aug. 26, 1850. 835—

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

NOTICE.

Office Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Co. Wilmington, 21st October, 1850.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, will be held at Wilmington, on Thursday, the 14th day of November next.

JAS. S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*

October 19. 139—tf.

Legislative Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing General Assembly of the State of North Carolina for the passage of an act to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Oxford Female College or Institute, to be located in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, N. C.

N. J. PALMER, *Secretary.*

October 30, 1850. 839—

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who may wish to obtain copies of the Muster Rolls of one or more Counties of the Militia detached from this State in 1812 and 1814, for the War with Great Britain, can be supplied on reasonable terms, by addressing the subscriber, post paid, at Raleigh.

RUFUS H. PAGE.

October 26, 1850. 839—4t.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina to get an act to be passed to form a new County by the name of Wilson out of portions of the Counties of Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston and Wayne.

MANY CITIZENS.

September 8, 1850. 834—tf.

TO THE WORLD GENERALLY,

North Carolina Specially,
And Our Friends and Patrons Particularly:

The Largest Assortment of Goods EVER OFFERED FOR SALE

In the State of North Carolina, both in the Piece, and READY MADE.

To which we invite the attention of the public.

OLIVER & PROCTER,

MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 1.

Sign of the R R R R

Ugly Row, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

THE Immortal Insect, *alias* the Bugg, *alias* Oliver, of Oliver and Procter, has just returned from the City of Gotham, otherwise New York, the London of America. Spent six weeks in said diggins selecting an assortment of Goods that for quality and style never were surpassed, and rarely ever equalled. All of which are at hand and ready for exhibition. Whilst absent said *distinguished* personage for the benefit of the firm partially, but for the public more particularly, had cut and made under his own special direction and supervision, a very large and

General Assortment of Clothing,

embracing Black Dress and Frock Coats, all sizes and prices, Brown, Green, Blue, Drab, &c., &c., Business Sacks and Frocks, Overcoats and Cloaks, all colors, Pants and Vests all kinds from the low vulgar to the Peru or highfalutin. Dress Shirts, under Shirts, all kinds; Drawers of every description. Heavy Silk under Shirts. Net cotton Drawers, a new article, to which we invite special attention. Stocks, Cravats, all grades, Scarfs, Gloves, white, black, and colored Suspenders, Neck Collars,

JENNY LIND SHIRTS,

direct from Stockholm, &c. &c.

Also whilst absent heard Jenny Lind sing—sat within four feet of Gennin the Hatter, the man what paid two hundred and twenty-five dollars for his ticket and made money at that; presented Jenny with a riding Cap, thereby rendering himself immortal, as no Lady can ride unless she has on a Lind Cap, and made too by Gennin, precisely as the Ladies generally who have heard of our fame for making "them coats" consider their Lords much handsomer and more fashionable men, when rigged out at the Store where clothing is fashioned by art.

To Members of the Legislature, &c.

Members of the approaching Legislature in want of Clothing this Winter would save twenty-five per cent if not fifty by postponing the purchasing of their clothing until their arrival here. Be sure and dont mistake our establishment, dont let any body persuade you, that they can do as well by you as we can. Dont suffer yourselves to be bumbugged—that is a commodity we dont deal in, and our friends know it. Gentlemen living in this county or out of it, would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Persons need no longer complain of high prices. If you want clothing for yourselves, your children or your neighbors, call, we can sell them cheaper than you can buy the goods much less have them made. See Sign.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Oct. 9, 1850. R. R. R. R.

Postscript!

P. S. We take this occasion to render our most grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us since our commencement in business, and trust that by promptly executing their orders and *spreading* ourselves for their benefit, not only to merit but to receive the appelation of "well done good and faithful servants" by a continuance of their custom. Our friends and customers at a distance will please read our advertisement and send on their orders; we are anxiously waiting for them.

Latest London, Paris and Northern fashions just to hand.

Cutting of all kinds attended to immediately.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith,
John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

UNION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Members of the approaching Legislature that he is prepared to furnish ten or twelve of them with lodgings and board, at the UNION HOUSE, but a short distance from the Capitol.

The Subscriber will provide comfortable rooms, and good fare, at such prices as the times and market will afford. He pledges himself that no pains or expense will be spared to render his customers comfortable.

Travellers are also invited to call, and transient boarders will be taken. The Subscriber keeps a constant supply of corn and fodder on hand, and will have horses left with him, or the horses of such as may stop at his house, well taken care of.

The Subscriber's House is about one hundred yards from the Capitol, and one door to the east of the Baptist Church.

JAMES HALL.

Raleigh, Sept. 24, 1850. 834—ts.

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE

MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.

BATTLE AND COMPANY,

Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. }
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crossie of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crossie from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST or Stolen, on Saturday last, from the Subscriber, a small leather pocket book, with six folds, red, and fastened with a clasp. It contained four notes—one against A. W. Betts, calling for $220, with some credits—and three against Temperance Betts, for $89 altogether, with credits.

The said A. M. Betts and Temperance Betts are hereby warned against paying said notes to any person or persons, except myself.

ALVIN BETTS.

Wake County, Nov. 7, 1850. 3—3t pd.

Porter

A FURTHER supply of London Brown Stout Pints. Just recieved at the Drug store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Raleigh, Aug 21st, 1850. 828—

NEW AND CHEAP FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:

Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines.
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca.
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines.
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Parammatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits,
Together with many other desirable articles, among which are
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

State of North Carolina, Forsythe Co,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1850.

AT the Court House door in Salem, Forsythe county, on the third Monday in December next, I shall proceed to sell the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1848 and cost for advertising.

Acres.	Person's Names	Location	Taxes
29 3-4	Joseph Fry	Salem District,	$1 43
5	Wm Reich,	do	2 35
22 1-2	Jonathan Stewert,	do	1 98
100	Parmanor Stoth,	do	4 02
33	Moses Tesh,	do	2 98
19 3-4	Michael Bruner,	Old Town	1 72
133	Catharine Brown,	do.	2 06
121	A. Davis,	do.	2 09